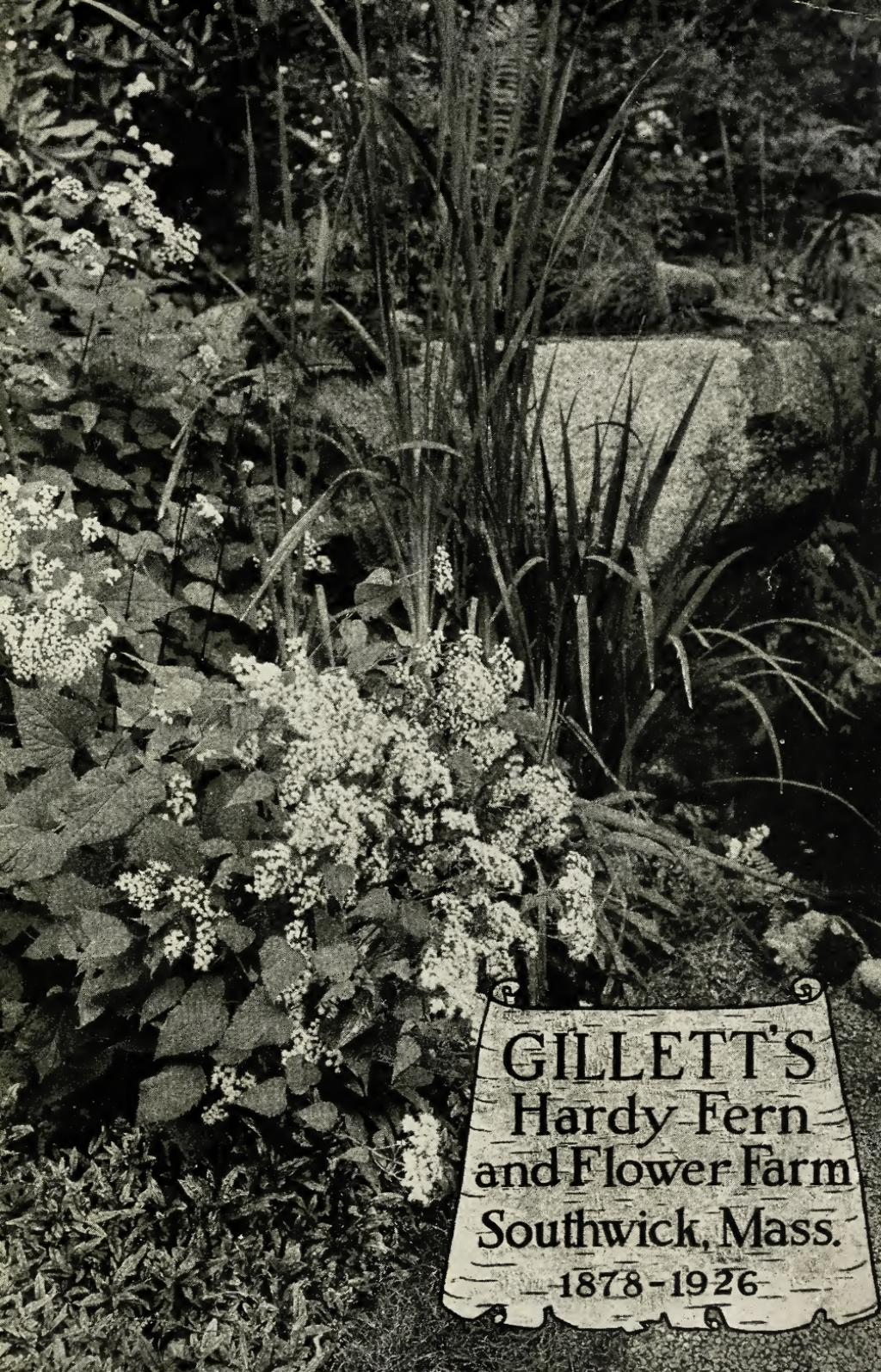


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GILLETT'S
Hardy Fern
and Flower Farm
Southwick, Mass.

1878-1926

A Message to Customers and Friends



PACKING

This department is in charge of experts who use the utmost care in digging and packing all orders. I have always used sphagnum moss in wrapping plants; it is the very best material which can be procured. No matter whether an order is small or large, it always receives the same careful attention, and I can assure any prospective buyer that all orders will be packed properly. Throughout the season we receive numerous testimonials from our customers telling us of the excellent manner in which stock arrived, although in many cases delayed for a long time in transit. These testimonials we receive from all parts of the United States and even from foreign countries. Those who live at a considerable distance need have no fear about stock arriving in poor shape due to faulty packing.

SHIPPING

We always advise having herbaceous stock shipped by express and will make delivery by this method unless otherwise advised. Please give us definite instructions as to mode of transportation desired, giving routing where there is any preference; where no routing is given we will use our best judgment in making shipment but will not be held responsible for delays which may result from such action.

PRICES

Five of any one variety will be sold at the 10 rate; 30 of one variety will be sold at the 100 rate; 300 of one variety will be sold at the 1,000 rate, where the 1,000 rate is given.

Prices on ferns and herbaceous stock include packing and delivery to the local freight or express office. All prices are based on express or freight shipment. In case a customer desires to have stock shipped by parcel post, 10 per cent of the amount of the order should be added to cover delivery charges east of the Mississippi River, and 20 per cent on orders to points west of the Mississippi River.

All evergreens and shrubs will be shipped by express or freight collect. The prices on evergreen trees, evergreen shrubs, and deciduous shrubs include all packing charges, and delivery to the local express or freight office.

CLAIMS

No claims will be entertained unless received within ten days after the receipt of the stock. While we use proper care in packing, we cannot be held responsible for undue delay in transit. We hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace stock which arrives in poor order due to faulty packing.

HOW TO REACH MY NURSERIES

My nurseries are located at Southwick, Mass., on the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The New College Highway extending from Northampton to New Haven passes my nurseries, making them easily reached by automobile from all directions. Visitors are always welcome, and if prospective buyers will let me know a few days in advance I shall be glad to personally conduct them through my nurseries and assist them in making the selections they may require.

Most sincerely,

EDWARD GILLETT.

Hardy Ferns and Flowers

EDWARD GILLETT, Southwick, Mass.



A woodland effect may easily be given to lawn borders by a careful selection of Rhododendrons and other broad-leaved evergreens and native shrubs and plants

How to Select Plants for Special Places

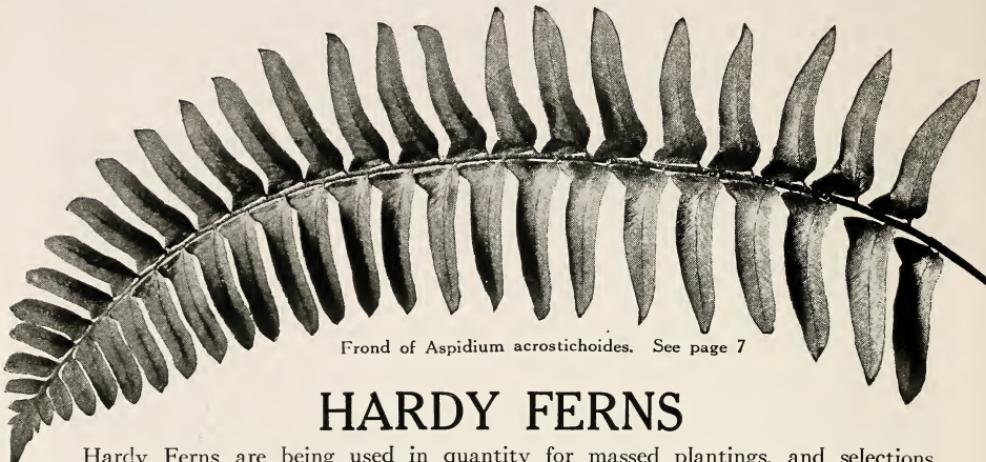
■ All plants desirable for growing in dark, shady places, shut out from the sunlight, are marked with this sign ■. Very few of the old garden plants will thrive in such a place, but most of the Hardy Ferns of New England, and several of the best wild flowers are at home here; the little nook by the porch, shut away from the sunlight, the deep shade of the great lawn tree, where even grass will not grow, the wooded bank, are all places to beautify with this class of plants.

◊ This sign means that the plant is adapted for the low, wet places where sedges crowd out the grasses, and bulrushes thrive; Lobelias, Marsh Marigolds, Iris, Sarracenia, Mentha, Lythrum, etc., find here a congenial home.

◊ All the old garden plants, those to grow in beds or borders, like Campanulas, Aquilegias, those best suited for open, sunny places, desiring, for the most part, a moist, yet well-drained soil in the open sun, are marked ◊.

* Plants marked with a * are adapted for dry woods. Many of the Asters and Golden-rods will thrive here. Most of them come in late summer, when other flowers are passed; they do quite well, also, in dry, open places.

Occasionally will be seen two of the signs against the same plant; this means that the plant seems to do equally well in both positions.

Frond of *Aspidium acrostichoides*. See page 7

HARDY FERNS

Hardy Ferns are being used in quantity for massed plantings, and selections can be made to suit almost any location. Many times there are corners about the house where the sun does not strike. Such places can be beautified by the use of Hardy Ferns. My Fern trade is extensive and I am in a position to furnish them in quantity and will be glad to make special quotations on large amounts. I carry in stock over fifty varieties of hardy native Ferns most of them taking readily to cultivation. There are a few varieties of hardy native Ferns which will thrive in the open sun, yet, for the most part, they will give much better results when planted in a shady location. The Ferns I offer, being native, require a period of rest and consequently are not suitable for house culture in the winter.

Soils. Some of the larger-growing Ferns can be grown with extremely good results in ordinary garden soil in a shady location, yet, if we intend to imitate Nature, it will be necessary to furnish, for many of our Ferns, better conditions than are found in the ordinary garden. In planting Ferns it is well to prepare the soil by making it very fine, then adding, if practicable, leaf-mold so as to make the soil very light and porous. If the planter does not have at his disposal a sloping piece of ground and is anxious to have Ferns in his garden, it will be well to raise the bed 2 to 3 inches in which they are planted. This will tend to produce the drainage conditions necessary.

In planting the small rock Ferns, almost pure leaf-mold or peat should be used. This class of Ferns is, as a rule, found growing in such soils and while they can be made to struggle along and in some cases give fairly good results in ordinary garden soil, they will do much better if furnished the conditions as above described.

Uses. Our Hardy Ferns, being so varied in their characteristics, can be adapted to a wide variety of purposes. All of them can be used as specimens in the Hardy Fern collection; many can be used for edging walks in a shaded rock-garden; while others are best suited for massed plantings.

Time to plant. Hardy Ferns can be planted in either the spring or fall. If they are planted late in the autumn it is well to give them a mulch of leaves. This gives them protection from freezing and thawing and it also tends to retain the moisture in the soil until the new rootlets have started to grow.

How deep to plant. Doubtless many amateurs are not successful in growing Ferns, due to the fact that they place them too deep in the ground. Those varieties, such as the Christmas Fern or Evergreen Wood Fern, which grow from a crown should not be planted below the surface; the crown should be left exposed to the air. In case Ferns grow from underground root-stalks, such as the Beech Fern, they should be planted just below the surface with not more than half an inch of earth to cover them. Too deep planting proves fatal, especially where a long, wet season follows the planting which causes the crowns or buds to rot.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). The most graceful of all our New England Ferns, attaining a height of from 12 to 18 inches when grown in rich, moist shady locations. It requires a well-drained situation, as is the case with most of our Ferns, but when once established it increases from year to year. It should be planted about an inch below the surface of the ground, the plants being placed 8 inches apart if a massed effect is desired.

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). ☐ An evergreen species, about a foot high, with deep green fronds simply divided. Although it is one of our common species, it is a pretty one, and easily grown in shade, in good garden soil, well drained. A good Fern for planting with other sorts. Plant with the new crowns or buds just at the surface.

aculeatum Braunii (Prickly Shield Fern). ☐ * This rare Fern has light, glossy green foliage and when grown in very rich soil attains a height of 12 to 15 inches. It is spreading in its habit, similar to the Christmas Fern. Plant a foot apart with the new crowns just above the surface. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

cristatum (Crested Wood Fern). ☐ Grows in rather wet places, attaining a height of about a foot. Fine for lining walks through moist situations or planting in small colonies in shade. Easily grown, if the crown is set just above the surface of the ground.

cristatum Clintonianum. ☐ A large form of Cristatum, attaining a height of nearly 3 feet when grown in moist, rich places. Evergreen type especially desirable for the Fern-bed. To produce massed effects it should be planted a foot apart.

Filix-mas (Male Fern). ☐ A rare evergreen type native to the Northwest. This variety grows 2 feet high in rich soil. The crowns should be planted just at the surface, a foot apart if massed effects are desired. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Goldieanum (Goldie's Wood Fern). ☐ When fully grown it attains a height of 3 feet, having dark green fronds in some cases more than a foot wide. Plant the crowns just above the surface, and, if massed effects are desired, a foot apart. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). ☐ * An evergreen variety having dark green fronds which are rather stiff in appearance. Used extensively for ground-covers under shrubbery. Plant the crowns just above the surface and one foot apart.

munitum (Giant Holly Fern). ☐ * An unusual Fern from Idaho and Washington to Alaska. Revels in mossy beds and abundant moisture in the dense shade. Foot-long fronds, with long, narrow pinnæ. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

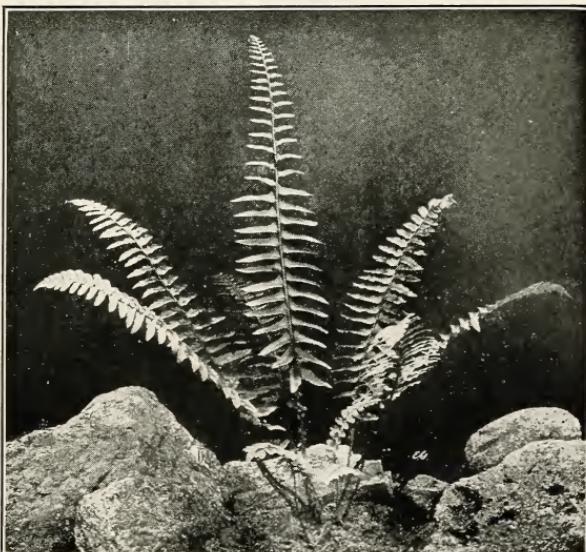
noveboracense (New York Shield Fern). ☐ This is a slender species growing a little over a foot high, the fronds being 3 to 4 inches wide. It gives best results when planted in moist, shady locations. Its pale green foliage contrasts beautifully with the darker colored varieties when planted in masses. The buds of this Fern should be planted just below the surface of the ground and, for massing, 9 inches apart.

spinulosum (Spinulose Wood Fern). ☐ Requires well-drained locations and if grown in rich soil attains a height of 1½ to 2 feet. It is fine for massing under shrubs to form an evergreen ground-cover. The crowns should be planted just at the surface, and, for mass planting, a foot apart.

spinulosum dilatatum.

☒ This is similar to Spinulosum but has broader fronds. When grown in rich, moist situations it attains a height of 2½ feet. When planting, furnish it with rich, porous soil. Plant the crowns just at the surface, and 1½ feet apart for massing. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Thelypteris (Marsh Shield Fern). ☈ A foot high, with fronds about 2½ inches wide. It can be cultivated in moist, open places, and, like all the ferns, is benefited by adding leaf-mold which makes the soil the plants like.



Aspidium acrostichoides

ASPLENIUM angustifolium (Narrow-leaved Spleenwort).  A charming Fern 1 to 3 feet high, with simply divided fronds 3 to 4 inches long. Its home is in rich, shaded places, where it is quite moist. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

ebeneum (Ebony Spleenwort).  6 to 15 inches high. Suited for rockwork. In planting in the front border of Fern-beds, give it a little leaf-mold, and plant about 8 inches apart; do not cover the new buds.

Filix-foemina (Lady Fern).  A large, handsome Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage. Plant in a moist place, in sun or shade, in good, rich soil. A good Fern to grow as single specimens, or it can be set 1½ to 2 feet apart at back of Fern-bed. **One of the best for general culture.**

Trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort).  A delicate little Fern, with narrow fronds 3 to 6 inches long. Although found up among the cliffs, it adapts itself to the small rockery, where it does exceedingly well, and also in the Fern border. This is one of the small evergreen Ferns benefited by a good allowance of leaf-mold. Plant about 8 inches apart, in colonies of a dozen or so if possible, with the crowns at the surface.

thelypteroides (Silvery Spleenwort). Fronds 2 to 3 feet high, by 6 inches wide. Thrives in moist shades. A good thrifty Fern, deserving of a place well back in the Fern-bed. Any good garden soil. Plant 1 foot apart.

BOTRYCHIUM virginianum (Moonwort).  About 1 foot high, divided into two segments above the middle, one of which is erect, bearing the fruit, the other spreading, triangular, membranous and much divided. Plant 8 inches apart.

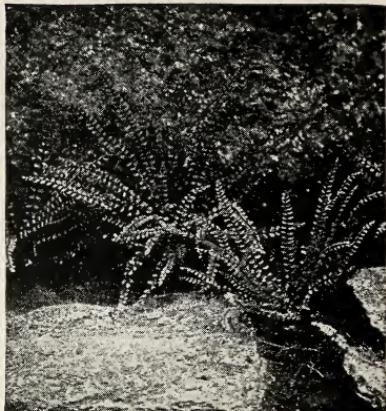
ternatum.  6 to 12 inches high. Fronds evergreen, resembling the preceding, but smaller and less divided. Plant 6 inches apart, with the new bud about an inch below the surface.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking-leaf).  A little, low-creeping Fern, with evergreen fronds 4 to 9 inches long growing in tufts. Interesting and quite easy to grow in the rock-garden. If to be grown in the Fern-bed, use a good sprinkling of leaf-mold, raising the bed 2 to 3 inches, and plant on front edge about 6 inches apart. Do not cover the leaves. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

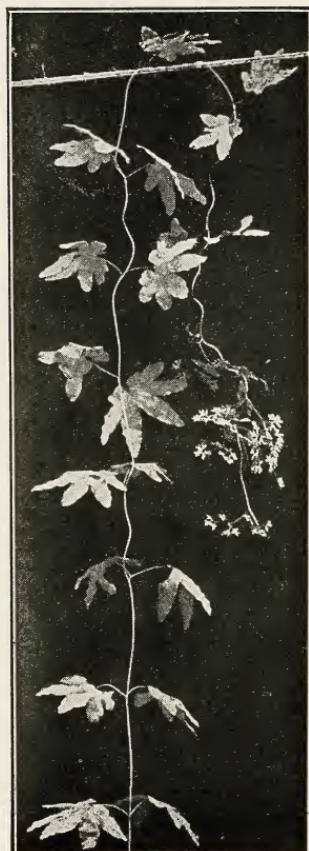
CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera (Bladder Fern).  Light green fronds, which attain a length of nearly 3 feet, make it useful for massing on moist banks or for lining walks where a low carpet effect is desired. Plant the crowns just at the surface and 8 inches apart.

fragilis.  Smaller than the preceding, growing but 4 to 8 inches high, with fronds two or three times divided. Forms nice clumps in shady, well-drained soil; plant 6 inches apart in beds.

DICKSONIA punctilobula (Hayscented, or Gossamer Fern).   One of the varieties that will grow in either sun or shade. It propagates itself by underground root-stalks and if planted in rich, porous soil will soon form masses. Sods for immediate effects, 60 cts. per sq. ft., \$5 for 10 sq. ft., \$35 per 100 sq. ft.



Asplenium Trichomanes



Lygodium palmatum . See page 5



Osmunda Claytoniana grows from 2 to 3 feet high, is successful for shade and can be grown very well indeed in window boxes

LYGODIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern). ☒ Grows 1 to 3 feet high. Stalk slender and twining from a slim, running root-stock. Plant 1 foot apart and keep the soil well mulched with leaves for one or two years. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). ☙ ☒ Grows in quite wet places, or will thrive in moist soils in sunny locations or shaded spots reaching a height of 1 foot. Plant 1 foot apart.

Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). ☒ Long, graceful, erect fronds make a most effective background for smaller Ferns, reaching a height of 1 foot, and the sterile ones 2 to 4 feet, with a width of 6 to 10 inches. Thrives in the open sun or shaded nook. Feed heavily with manure. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

OPHIOGLOSSUM vulgatum (Adder's-Tongue Fern). A single leaf springs from the fibrous roots, bearing at the top a singular spike of fruit or spores. It is usually found in wet, open places, in low, grassy meadows. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

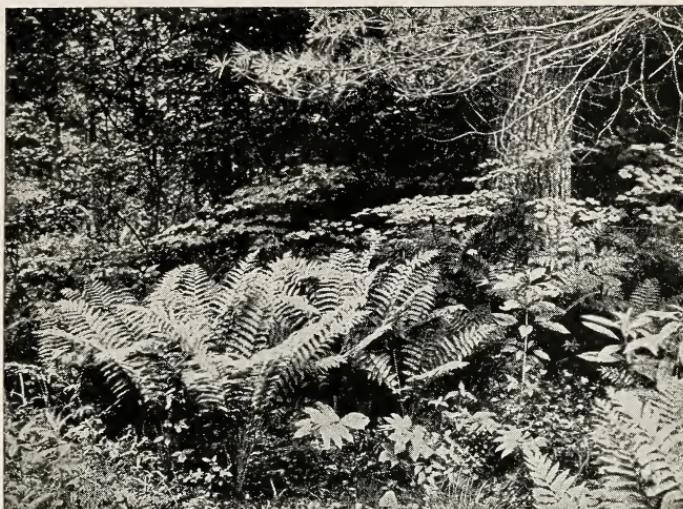
OSMUNDA regalis (Flowering Fern). ☒ Pale green fronds. One of the prettiest large Ferns. Can be grown in still water, 2 or 3 inches deep, setting the crowns just above the water; also in moist soils, sun or shade. 2 to 3 feet high. Plant 2 or 3 feet apart. Large roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Claytoniana. ☐ ☒ Clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds in spring, but soon becoming perfectly smooth. This Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, is found in rather dry, shaded places, and does quite well under cultivation and in boxes. Plant about 2 feet apart if several are needed. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; extra-heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). ☒ Larger than the preceding—often 5 feet high and 8 inches wide. Thrives in quite wet soil, in open sun or moist, shady places; usually found in mucky soil. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; extra-heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PELLAEA atropurpurea (Purple Cliffbrake). This little Fern will convert a dry limestone wall into a veritable garden, as the roots cling to crevices in the stone. Fronds 4 to 12 inches long, 2 to 4 inches wide. \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

PHEGOPTERIS Dryopteris (Beech Fern). ☒ Has triangular fronds 3 to 5 inches wide, once or twice divided. Reaches a height of 1 foot in moist, rich, shaded places. It is benefited by adding a little leaf-mold to the soil. Plant 8 inches apart.



Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). See page 5

Phegopteris hexagonoptera. ■ A good Fern for the shady corner. It reaches a height of one foot, with fronds averaging from 7 to 12 inches in width—often broader than long. Plant 8 inches apart.

polypodioides. ■ Fronds smaller and darker green than the preceding, 8 inches high, often found on mossy banks just above the water of a mountain brook. A good Fern for the front border of a Fern-bed, and, if planted 6 inches apart, should in two years, make a solid clump.

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). ■ One of the best evergreen species for rock-work. Grows 4 to 10 inches high, forming dense mats. Plant about 4 to 6 inches apart for quick results and cover the new buds slightly.

PTERIS aquilina (Common Brake). Commonly found throughout New England in light, sandy soil, and often in thin woodlands; will grow in either sun or shade.

WOODSIA ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). ◆ ■ This Fern thrives in moist soils in shade, but needs good drainage; it grows about 6 inches high. Plant about 8 inches apart.

obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Woodsia). ■ An easy Fern to grow, and quite desirable for rock-work. It will thrive in almost any shaded place not too wet. 6 to 12 inches high. Plant 8 inches apart in front of larger Ferns. It is benefited by the addition of a little leaf-mold.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Chain Fern). ◆ Thrives in moist garden soil, even in highest rock gardens. 12 inches high by 3 to 4 inches wide. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

virginica. ◆ Is larger than the preceding—2 feet high by 3 to 5 inches broad. Can be grown in any garden soil. Plant 12 to 14 inches apart if a permanent bed is desired.

CLUB MOSES

LYCOPODIUM clavatum (Club Moss). ■ This variety runs extensively, sometimes 6 feet or more. Stems round, and covered with small, light green, pointed leaves.

complanatum. ■ The short stems, 3 to 6 inches high, have flat-topped, leafy branches. The brown, running stems are often 8 feet long.

dendroideum (Ground Pine). ■ ■ Used for Christmas greens. Grows about 6 inches high, in moist, shady places; evergreen, quite showy, and does well under cultivation.

lucidulum (Shining Club Moss). ■ Evergreen, 3 to 8 inches high; leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, growing thickly along the stalk. Plant in moist shady places, 3 to 4 inches apart.

SELAGINELLA rupestris. ◆ A little, low, grayish green moss-like plant, 1 to 3 inches high, growing in little tufts on exposed rocks.

apus. ◆ A pretty little creeper, with fine, scale-like leaves. Makes a fine ground-work for small flowering plants. Grows in open sun or in wet or moist places.

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY FERNS BOUND TO PLEASE LOVERS OF WILD GARDENS

The following collections are made up to help in selecting for special needs, and should be sent by express or freight

If to be planted in beds, the height given after each kind will indicate where it should go. If in beds where they are to be seen from all sides, the tall kinds in the center; but if in an angle of the house or wall, plant the taller kinds the farthest back, 8 inches or a foot from the wall, and the smaller kinds in front.

No. 1, \$5. For Open Sun Culture

This collection is desirable for the open border, and all the Ferns, being rather tall, can be grown as single specimens or for massing, with or without flowers.

5 <i>Onoclea Struthiopteris</i> , 2 to 4 feet.	20 <i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> , 1 to 2 feet.
5 <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , 2 to 3 feet.	5 <i>Asplenium Filix-fœmina</i> , 2 to 3 feet.

No. 2, \$5. For Dry, Shady Places

These Ferns will grow in a dry, shady place. Plant them where flowers, as a rule, do not thrive.

10 <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , 1 foot.	10 <i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> , 1 to 2 feet.
10 <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , 1 to 2 feet.	5 <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , 2 to 3 feet.

No. 3, \$6. For Moist, Shady Places

This collection is fine and easily handled in moist, shady places; also for large rockery.

5 <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> , 1 foot.	5 <i>Asplenium thelypteroides</i> , 2 to 3 feet.
5 <i>Aspidium cristatum</i> , 1 foot.	5 <i>Asplenium Filix-fœmina</i> , 2 to 3 feet.
5 <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , 1 foot.	5 <i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i> , 1 foot.
5 <i>Aspidium spinulosum</i> , 1 to 1½ feet.	5 <i>Woodwardia virginica</i> , 2 feet.
5 <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , 1 to 2 feet.	

No. 4, \$5. For Wet, Open Ground

These Ferns are very useful for border of a lake or low, wet ground.

10 <i>Aspidium Thelypteris</i> , 1 foot.	10 <i>Osmunda regalis</i> , 2 to 3 feet.
10 <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> , 1 foot.	10 <i>Woodwardia virginica</i> , 2 feet.

No. 5, \$6. Low Evergreen Ferns for Rockery in Shade

This is a beautiful collection of low-growing Ferns and easily managed.

10 <i>Asplenium ebeneum</i> , 6 to 15 inches.	10 <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , 4 to 10 inches.
10 <i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , 3 to 6 inches.	5 <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> , 6 to 12 inches.
10 <i>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</i> , 4 to 9 inches.	

No. 6, \$5. Low Evergreen Ferns for Dry, Rocky Ledge

10 <i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , 3 to 6 inches.	10 <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , 4 to 10 inches.
10 <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> , 6 to 12 inches.	10 <i>Woodsia ilvensis</i> , 6 inches.

All of the Ferns listed in this catalogue can be shipped at any time during the growing season by simply cutting back the fronds. This checks the growth temporarily, but soon after the planting new foliage forms and in a short time the plants will be as beautiful as ever.



THE HARDY ROCK-GARDEN

Early spring flowers make a better and more natural display in a rock-garden than in the ordinary flower-bed. The construction of a rock-garden is very simple. Select a shaded location, where the ground has ordinary moisture. Begin at the bottom and build up (do not throw together a heap of stones and then cover with earth); each boulder should be placed so as to allow moisture from rains to run into the garden, not away from it. After placing a boulder, fill around it with earth, being sure that there are no spaces unfilled, as air-spaces will prevent moisture from coming up from below. The top of a rock-garden must have direct contact with the ground by way of firm earth in order to allow the moisture to work up among the stones and give the proper conditions for growing rock plants. It is not necessary to build a rock-garden more than 8 to 10 inches above the surrounding level.

The soil in which the plants are directly placed should be rich woods' earth. The main body of the rock-garden can be ordinary garden soil, yet to obtain the best results the top soil should be rich woods' dirt. Many native plants do not thrive in garden soil.

It is impossible to give explicit directions for making a rock-garden, such as will cover all needs, yet I will be very glad to advise anyone who may contemplate the building of such a garden, giving specific directions as may be necessary. If desired, I will send a competent representative to plan a rock-garden; terms given on application.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR A MOIST, SHADY PLACE

FERNS (For description, see Ferns)

- Adiantum pedatum*, 12 to 15 inches.
- Aspidium aculeatum* *Braunii*, 12 to 15 in.
- Aspidium cristatum*, 12 inches.
- Aspidium Filix-mas*, 1 to 2 feet.
- Aspidium marginale*, 1 to 2 feet.
- Aspidium munitum*, 12 to 15 inches.
- Aspidium spinulosum*, 1 to 1½ feet.
- Asplenium ebeneum*, 6 to 12 inches.
- Asplenium Trichomanes*, 3 to 6 inches.
- Camptosorus rhizophyllus*. (Prostrate.)
- Cystopteris bulbifera*, 6 to 12 inches.
- Cystopteris fragilis*, 6 to 8 inches.
- Osmunda Claytoniana*, 2 to 3 ft.
- Osmunda regalis*, 1½ to 3 feet.
- Pellaea atropurpurea*, 2 to 4 inches.
- Phegopteris Dryopteris*, 6 to 10 inches.
- Phegopteris hexagonoptera*, 8 to 12 inches.
- Phegopteris polypodioides*, 8 to 12 inches.
- Polypodium vulgare*, 4 to 10 inches.
- Woodsia ilvensis*, 4 to 8 inches.
- Woodsia obtusa*, 6 to 12 inches.

FLOWERING PLANTS

(See *Herbaceous Plants* for descriptions)

- Actaea alba*, 1 to 2 feet.
- Anemone pennsylvanica*, 1 foot.
- Aquilegia canadensis*, 8 to 12 inches.
- Arisæma triphyllum*, 1 to 1½ feet.
- Asarum canadense*, 4 to 6 inches.
- Asarum virginicum*, 4 to 6 inches.
- Aster cordifolius*, 1½ to 2 feet.
- Aster corymbosus*, 18 to 30 inches.
- Aster undulatus*, 18 to 30 inches.
- Baptisia tinctoria*, 1 to 2 feet.
- Caulophyllum thalictroides*, 1 to 1½ feet.
- Chimaphila maculata*, 3 to 6 inches.
- Cimicifuga racemosa*, 2 to 4 feet.
- Claytonia virginica*, 3 to 5 inches.
- Dalibarda repens*, 2 to 4 inches.
- Dentaria diphylla*, 4 to 8 inches.
- Dicentra Cucullaria*, 4 to 8 inches.
- Erythronium albidum*, 6 inches.
- Erythronium americanum*, 6 inches.
- Eupatorium ageratoides*, 1½ to 3 feet.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR A MOIST, SHADY PLACE, continued

Euphorbia corollata, 1½ to 3 feet.
Galax aphylla, 6 to 8 inches.
Gentiana Andrewsii, 1 to 2 feet.
Geranium Robertianum, 6 to 12 inches.
Hepatica acutiloba, 4 to 6 inches.
Hepatica triloba, 4 to 6 inches.
Heuchera americana, 8 to 12 inches.
Houstonia cærulea, 2 to 3 inches.
Iris cristata, 4 to 8 inches.
Iris verna, 4 to 8 inches.
Lilium philadelphicum, 1 to 2 feet.
Lobelia cardinalis, 1½ to 3 feet.
Lobelia syphilitica, 18 to 30 inches.
Mertensia virginica, 1 to 1½ feet.
Mitchella repens. (Prostrate.)
Mitella diphylla, 4 to 8 inches.
Nepeta Glechoma. (Prostrate.)
Phlox amœna, 6 to 12 inches.
Phlox divaricata, 8 to 18 inches.
Phlox subulata, 3 to 5 inches.
Phlox subulata alba, 3 to 5 inches.
Podophyllum peltatum, 8 to 15 inches.
Polygonatum biflorum, 1 to 2 feet.
Sanguinaria canadensis, 6 to 12 inches.
Shortia galacifolia, 4 to 6 inches.
Smilacina bifolia, 3 to 4 inches.

Smilacina racemosa, 8 to 18 inches.
Solidago cæsia, 1 to 1½ feet.
Solidago nemoralis, 1 to 1½ feet.
Streptopus roseus, 1 to 1½ feet.
Thalictrum anemonoides, 6 to 12 inches.
Thalictrum dioicum, 1 to 2 feet.
Tiarella cordifolia, 6 to 10 inches.
Trillium cernuum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium erectum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium erectum album, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium erythrocarpum, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium grandiflorum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium nivale, 4 to 6 inches.
Trillium recurvatum, 12 inches.
Trillium stylosum, 8 to 12 inches.
Uvularia grandiflora, 1 to 1½ feet.
Uvularia perfoliata, 8 to 12 inches.
Uvularia sessilifolia, 8 to 12 inches.
Vinca minor. (Trailer.)
Viola canadensis, 4 to 12 inches.
Viola canina sylvestris, 4 to 8 inches.
Viola cucullata, 4 to 8 inches.
Viola pubescens, 8 to 12 inches.
Viola rotundifolia, 2 to 4 inches.
Viola septentrionalis, 4 to 8 inches.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR OPEN, SUNNY PLACES

The following list of plants is suited to growing in a sunny rock-garden. For the most part this list is composed of the dwarf plants which are particularly desirable for this class of gardening. You will find them listed and described under the head of Hardy Perennials unless otherwise noted.

Alyssum saxatile.
Androsace primuloides.
Anemone pulsatilla.
Aquilegia canadensis.
Arabis mollis.
Arenaria cæspitosa.
Armeria Lauchiana.
Aster alpinus.
Aster alpinus albus.
Campanula carpatica.
Campanula carpatica alba.
Campanula rotundifolia.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Delphinium grandiflorum.
Dianthus deltoides.
Houstonia cærulea.
Iberis sempervirens.
Iris cristata.
Iris verna.
Leophyllum buxifolium prostratum.
 (See Evergreens.)
Lupinus perennis.
Lychnis Viscaria splendens.
Mertensia virginica.
Mitchella repens.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Phlox amœna.
Phlox divaricata.

Phlox subulata.
Phlox subulata alba.
Primula acaulis.
Primula Polyantha.
Sanguinaria canadensis.
Saxifraga virginiensis.
Sedum acre.
Sedum album.
Sedum kamtschaticum.
Sedum lydium.
Sedum saramentosa.
Sedum sexangulare.
Sedum stoloniferum coccineum.
Sempervivum.
Silene acaulis.
Silene alpestris.
Stokesia cyanea.
Thymus Serpyllum.
Thymus Serpyllum albus.
Thymus Serpyllum coccineus.
Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa. (See Evergreens.)
Veronica incana.
Vinca minor.
Viola cornuta.
Viola cornuta alba.
Viola lutea.
Viola odorata.
Viola septentrionalis.

HARDY PERENNIALS

FLOWERS THAT LIVE YEAR AFTER YEAR

The word *Native* will possibly assist customers in selecting plants for a garden where only natives are required. There is no class of plants which gives the same permanency of effect as do these. When established they bloom year after year while many of the so-called hardy plants pass their period of usefulness after two or three years.

Prices on Perennials, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

ACTÆA

alba (White Baneberry). \star *Native*. Racemes of white flowers, followed by white fruit. Fine for rock-work or the shady corner. Provide it with a friable loam rich in humus. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

rubra (Red Baneberry). *Native*. Same as preceding but with red fruit. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

ALETRIS

farinosa (Colic-root). *Native*. This plant grows where the soil is rather dry. It bears small white flowers on a slender stalk; appear as if sprinkled with meal. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

ANDROSACE

primuloides. A low plant of the primrose family growing at high altitude. Forms rosettes of silky leaves. Flowers rose-lilac. 3 inches high.

ANEMONE

nemorosa (Windflower). \star *Native*. 2 to 4 inches high. Flowers white, tinged with purple; partial shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

canadensis (*pennsylvanica*). \diamond 12 to 18 inches high. Large, single, pure white flowers. Plant in the moist border in a sunny place. Quite hardy. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

ANTENNARIA

margaritacea (Pearly Everlasting). \star *Native*. About a foot high; white woolly leaves and pearly white flowers in broad heads. Can be kept a long time if cut before maturing and dried; quite fragrant. Prefers full sun or partially shaded situations and dry soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

ANTHEMIS

tinctoria (Yellow Camomile). Large golden yellow, 1 to 2-inch, daisy-like flowers borne profusely all summer long, even in poor soils. The long-stemmed flowers last well in water.

AQUILEGIA

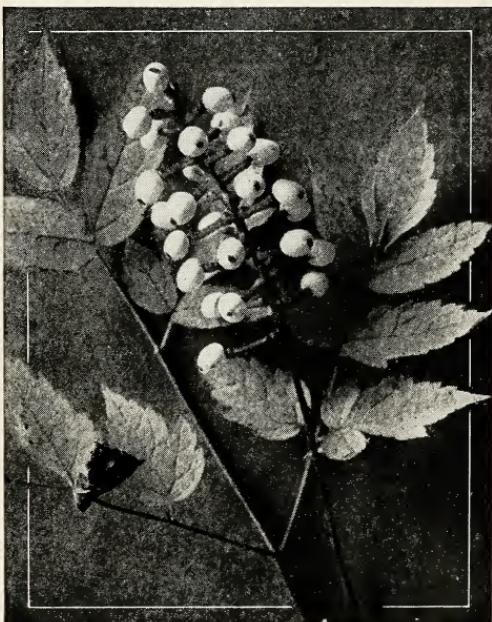
alpina (Columbine). \diamond From Switzerland. Flowers blue, large, and quite showy. May and June. 1 foot. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

canadensis. \diamond *Native*. Yellow and red flowers an inch long. Very desirable for rockeries. 8 to 20 inches high.

vulgaris. \diamond From Europe. Flowers are violet.

ARABIS

mollis. Early in spring it bears masses of pure white flowers. It forms good clumps, carpeting the soil with small shining leaves.



Actaea alba in fruit

ARENARIA

cæspitosa. Forms fine tufts of bright, green leaves; flowers white.

ARISÆMA

triphyllum (Wild Turnip; Jack-in-the-Pulpit). Let this woodland gem preach for you.

ARMERIA

Laucheana (Sea Pink). ♦ Low plant, with numerous narrow, grass-like leaves clustered at the base. Height about 1 foot; flowers purple, in little clusters at the top. Clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ASARUM

canadense (Wild Ginger; Canada Snakeroot). ♦ Native. Kidney-shaped leaves 3 to 5 inches wide and a single purplish flower close to the ground. Plant in the shady corner with your ferns. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

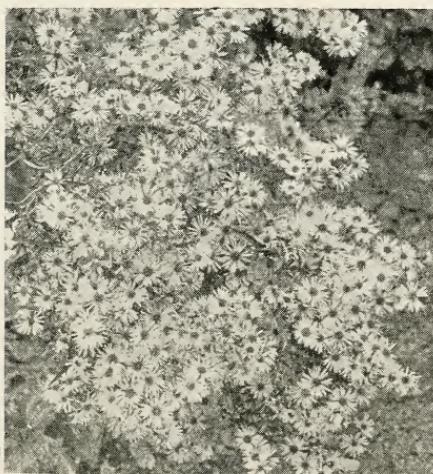
virginicum (Virginia Snakeroot). ♦ Native. Smaller than the preceding, with shining, round leaves, green to bronze color, mottled with white; rich, shady hillsides. Hardy in New England. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

ASCLEPIAS

tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Native. A foot high with large heads of orange flowers. Thrives on dry sandy banks. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ASTER

These are easily grown and deserve more attention from lovers of wild flowers. Those named are among the most showy of the genus.



Aster novi-belgii. See page 12



Arisëma triphyllum

ASTER, continued

alpina (Rock Aster). For the rock-garden or the front of the hardy border, this little plant will give much pleasure. It grows 3 to 10 inches high, bearing large showy purple flowers in May and June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

alpina alba (Snowflake). White flowers with yellow centers. A fine rock-garden sort for sunny situations. 8 inches high. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

cordifolius. ♦ Native. Pale blue flowers in autumn. Quite showy. Prefers shaded situations. 1 to 2 feet.

corymbosus. ♦ Native. White flowers. A prominent Aster of our dry New England woods in late autumn. 1 to 2 feet.

ericoides. ♦ ♦ Native. Graceful, wand-like, spreading branches are covered with fine green or purple leaves, and dotted with large, white flowers. Plant in dry, sandy soil.

lævis. ♦ ♦ ♦ Native. A beautiful species with sky-blue flowers. Grows in dry woodland.

linariifolius (Double-bristled Aster). ♦ Native. Grows 8 to 12 inches high; short, linear leaves and large, showy, violet flowers in late autumn. Plant in dry, open places or woods.

multiflorus. ♦ Native. Branches covered with small, white flowers. Fine for dry, open places. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

ASTER, continued

novæ-angliæ. ♦ Native. Stout stalks, 3 to 8 feet high. Flowers violet and purple. Moist ground.

novi-belgii. ♦ Native. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, with large, pale blue flowers. A wet, open bank is best suited for its growth.

undulatus. * Native. One of the most showy of our wild Asters, growing about 2 feet high, with bright blue flowers; delights in dry, shady place; flowers in late autumn.

Asters in varieties for shady places, \$10 per 100. Asters in varieties for open sunny places, \$10 per 100.

BAPTISIA

tinctoria (Wild Indigo). ♦ Native. Flowers yellow. Forms good clumps in the open border. 1 to 2 feet high.

CAMPANULA

carpatica. ♦ Large, blue flowers in summer. Sunny border or rockery. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

carpatica alba. Flowers white. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland). Native. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

CAULOPHYLLUM

thalictroides (Blue Cohosh). ■ Native. A thrifty plant of our New England hillsides. Flowers greenish yellow, followed by the large blue berries.

CENTAUREA

montana (Mountain-bluet). Very large deep purple blossoms borne from July to September; valuable for cut-flowers. 2 feet.



Claytonia virginica

CERASTIUM

tomentosum. ♦ Leaves silvery white; masses of pure white flowers in early summer; used for edging and mixed borders. 4 to 6 inches high.

CHELONE

glabra (Snake Head). ♦ Native. Flowers white to rose-color, in late autumn; grows in wet places. 1 to 2 feet high.

CHIMAPHILA

maculata. ■ Native. Low-growing plants with spotted leaves and rather showy white or pink flowers. Plant it with the partridge berry.

umbellata (Prince's Pine). Native. An evergreen 6 to 10 inches high with bright shiny leaves; flowers flesh color in June.

CIMICIFUGA

racemosa (Black Snakeroot). ■ ♦ Native. Tall plants with white flowers in elongated racemes. Desirable for a moist, shady corner. 4 to 6 feet high.

CLAYTONIA

virginica (Spring Beauty). ■ Native. Has large, rose-colored flowers in early spring. Plant in shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CLINTONIA

borealis. ■ Native. Flower-stalks are about 6 inches high, bearing at the top a few rather large, greenish yellow, lily-like flowers in early spring. Plant in a cool, shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CONVALLARIA

majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). Native. Flowers white. The plants I offer have three to five pips each.

COPTIS

trifolia (Gold-Thread). ■ Native. A little, low evergreen, with bright shiny leaves and white flowers. Plant in a moist shady place.

CORNUS

canadensis (Dwarf Cornel). ■ Native. Plant 6 inches high, with four broad leaves at the top. Flowers greenish, surrounded by a showy white involucre, followed by bright red berries. Desirable for a shady corner; fine for massing. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

DALIBARDA

repens. ☽ *Native.* A little low plant with roundish leaves, and small white flowers. Delights in a cool, moist shady spot and blooms from June until August.

DELPHINIUM

formosum. A well-known garden plant; flowers large and showy, deep blue to almost white.

grandiflorum. ☶ Low-growing plants with finely cut leaves. The large and graceful flowers appear all summer in an almost endless variety of blue, from nearly pure white to finest tints of dark blue. Should be planted in a sunny spot, where they can have good drainage.

Gold Medal Hybrids (Larkspurs). These are the very best Larkspurs we could possibly secure. They are seedlings from the gorgeous named varieties from England. Six-foot-tall plants with two-foot or more spikes of very large flowers, pearly white to lavender, and from soft azure-blue to rich indigo.

DENTARIA

diphylla (Toothwort; Pepper-Root). ☽ *Native.* Plants grow 6 to 15 inches high, with a single corymb of pretty white flowers in May. Rich, shady places. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

DIANTHUS

barbatus (Sweet William). Showy flower-heads $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches broad, of brilliant colors—pure white, pink, scarlet, and very dark crimson. Fine for clumps in beds and borders. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

deltoides (Maiden Pink). ☶ A dwarf creeping sort, bearing small, deep red flowers with crimson centers; used for borders and covering the soil with tufts of green.

plumarius, Cyclops (Garden Pink). Colors range from white to deep pink. Fine border plant.

DICENTRA

Cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches). ☶ *Native.* A very early spring flower, with delicate divided leaves; grows about 8 inches high. Greenish white flowers, tinged with rose. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

canadensis (Squirrel Corn). *Native.* Similar to above in flower, leaf, and manner of growth. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

DIGITALIS

purpurea gloxiniaeflora (Foxglove). ☶ Large, showy flowers in June or July. A good border plant in front of shrubbery, reaching a height of 2 feet. Mixed colors.

DIPLOPAPPUS

linariifolius. See Aster.

DODECATHEON

Meadia (Shooting Star). ☽ *Native.* A very pretty, smooth perennial, with rose-colored or sometimes white flowers in May or June. This is sometimes called "American Cyclamen." It thrives in rich, moist woods, or in the open border. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

ERYSIMUM

pulchellum. ☶ A fine little rock plant, with yellow flowers in spring; forms little clumps.

ERYTHRIONUM

americanum albidum. *Native.* An extremely interesting spring flower with white, dog-toothed-violet flowers and light green leaves. Succeeds in any light soil in partially shaded place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

grandiflorum. *Native.* 1 to 5-flowered, slender stemmed stalks with very bright yellow blooms. Rich, well-drained soil in shaded place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



Dicentra Cucullaria



Gaultheria procumbens

EUPATORIUM

ageratoides (White Snakeroot). ♀ Native. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, with a profusion of small, white flowers, in heads in late summer. Very desirable for planting in woodlands.

perfoliatum (Thoroughwort). ♀ Native. Reaches a height of 2 to 3 feet with opposite leaves and flat heads of white flowers; moist places.

purpureum (Trumpet Weed; Joe Pye Weed). ♀ Native. Plants 4 to 10 feet high, with smooth, purple stalks, leaves in whorls, and large, showy, purple heads of flowers, borne on top. Found in wet meadows and along streams.

FUNKIA

Thomas Hogg. ♀ Foliage banded with clear white. A very choice variety, with large, purplish lilac flowers.

GAILLARDIA

grandiflora. ♀ Large, yellow and red flowers shaped like an ox-eye daisy, on stems a foot high; showy.

GALAX

aphylla. ■ Native. A pretty little evergreen from the mountains of North Carolina, having shining red or green leaves. Stalks a foot high, bearing many small, white flowers. Hardy in cold latitudes. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

GAULTHERIA

procumbens (Aromatic Wintergreen). ■ Native. A low evergreen, with bright green leaves. Flowers white followed by the bright red berries, which remain until the next season. Give the bed a covering of leaves. It takes a whole season to establish this plant. Clumps, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

GENTIANA

Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). ■ Native. A pretty and strong-growing northern species, with clusters of blue flowers an inch or more in length. Plant in rich, moist soil. At home along the banks of a brook in shady places. One of our most interesting native plants.

GERANIUM

maculatum (Wild Crane's Bill). ♀ Native. The Wild Geranium of our woods and fields. Flowers rather large, light purple, are borne from April to August. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$9 per 100.

Robertianum (Herb Robert). ■ Native. This little biennial is pretty for rockeries. It begins blooming in June and continues until October. Leaves strong-scented; flowers small, red-purple. Thrives best in fairly moist soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

HEPATICA

acutiloba (Acute-lobed Hepatica). ■ Native. An early blooming western plant with white, pink, or purple flowers in early spring.



Gentiana Andrewsii.



Hepatica triloba

HEPATICA, continued

triloba (Round-lobed Hepatica). \diamond *Native*. One of the earliest of our wild wood flowers. Leaves three-lobed; the flowers are pink and dark purple. Fine for massing in the shady corner or open woods.

HEUCHERA

americana. *Native*. Beautifully marbled evergreen leaves. Flowers not showy. The beauty of this plant is in the foliage. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

HIBISCUS

Moscheutos rosea (Pink Rosemallow). Thrives in any soil, particularly in moist places, growing 3 to 5 feet tall, with a wealth of dark green foliage and a profusion of 6-inch rosy red flowers with darker centers. July to September. Nothing finer for massing in meadows.

HOUSTONIA

cærulea (Bluets). \diamond *Native*. A little low biennial, 2 to 4 inches high, sparingly branched from the base. Flowers small, delicate light blue, sometimes pale lilac or white, with a yellowish eye. Grows in tufts in open, moist, or grassy places. Blooms in May. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

HYPOXIS

erecta (Star Grass). \diamond *Native*. A little wood plant, with grass-like leaves and rather large yellow flowers.

IBERIS

semperflorens (Candytuft). \diamond From Canada. Quantities of pure white flowers. One of the choicest for cutting. Hardy. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

IRIS

cristata (Crested Iris). \diamond *Native*. A little low species no more than 2 or 3 inches high, found wild in the southern states. Flowers light blue, marked with white. Fine for the open border.

hexagona. Flowers blue, appearing close to the ground the last of June. Height 18 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Pseudacorus. \diamond See Bog-Plants.

verna. *Native*. A little low Iris with blue flowers having yellow center.

versicolor. \diamond *Native*. About 20 inches high with pretty blue flowers. A mass of this variety in bloom is a sight which one will not soon forget. Use it freely in moist places. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LILIUM

canadense (Wild Meadow Lily). \diamond *Native*. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, with one to many yellow or yellowish red flowers. Plant in moist well enriched soil.

Mammoth bulbs, 40c. ea., \$3 for 10. Flowering size, 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.



Lilium philadelphicum. See page 16



Mertensia virginica

LILIUM, continued

Grayi. Native. Flowers deep red. One of the finest for planting in shady places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

philadelphicum (Wild Orange-Red Lily). ♦ Native. Reaches a height of 1 to 2 feet with one to two upright, open, bell-shaped flowers, reddish orange, spotted with purple. Plant in a well-drained soil in sun or shade.

superbum (Superb Orange Lily). ♦ Native. Large bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

LOBELIA

cardinalis (Cardinal-flower). ♦ Native. One of the showiest of our wild flowers. It is 2 to 4 feet high, with large, deep red blossoms along the upper part of the stalk. Will thrive in any garden soil or along the border of a lily pond or brook in water 2 or 3 inches deep.

syphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia). ♦ Native. Similar in growth to the last, but the flowers are blue, streaked with white. Plant in a moist place. Desirable for border of brook or lake.

LUPINUS

perennis (Wild Lupine). Native. Grows in dry soils, with large spikes of blue flowers in spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LYCHNIS

Viscaria splendens (Ragged Robin). ♦ A low-growing, pink-flowered plant, quite desirable for edgings.

LYSIMACHIA

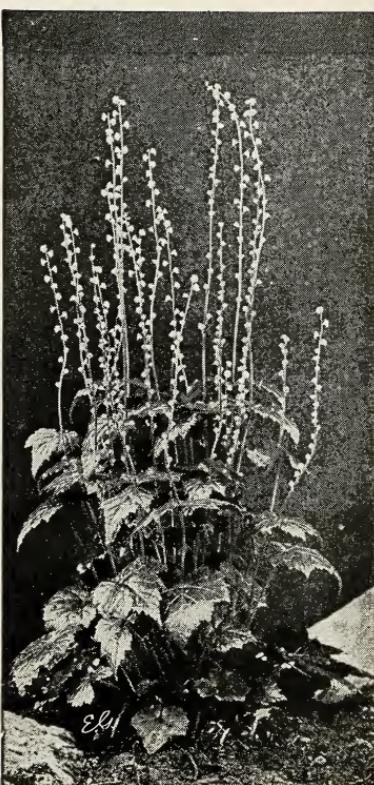
Nummularia (Moneywort). Native. Creeping leafy herb, with large yellow flowers. Quite hardy and desirable for covering shady banks and lawns where grass fails; also used for rustic vases and baskets.

LYTHRUM

roseum superbum. ♦ ♦ Rose-purple flowers from July to September. Grows along margins of streams; quite showy. Commonly known as Loosestrife.

MERTENSIA

virginica (Virginia Cowslip). ♦ Native. This plant grows from 1 to 2 feet high, bearing a panicle of beautiful blue or sometimes white flowers in early spring. The buds are pink. One of the choicest early spring flowers for massing in shady places or open sun, in moist but well drained soil, where it thrives equally well.



Mitella diphylla

MITCHELLA

repens (Partridge Berry). ■ *Native*. A little trailing evergreen. It forms fine mats under evergreens, and when once established, is sure to please. It does exceedingly well in winter, grown in a bell-glass. My stock is pot-grown. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

MITELLA

diphylla (Bishop's Cap). ■ *Native*. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, producing in early spring racemes 6 to 8 inches long of delicate white flowers. Pretty for rockeries.

MONARDA

didyma (Bee Balm). *Native*. Flowers bright red. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Thrives in moist shade.

MYOSOTIS

palustris (Forget-me-not). ♦ ♦ *Native*. Lovely light blue flowers, with yellow center. Succeeds best in moist situation.

NEPETA

Cataria (Catnip). ♦ An aromatic herb, found near dwellings. Cats are fond of it. 20 cts. each.

Glechoma (Ground Ivy; Gill). *Native*. Little low plant with light blue flowers in early spring. It creeps extensively and is desirable for covering moist banks. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

PACHYSANDRA

terminalis. See Evergreen Shrubs.

PARNASSIA

caroliniana (Grass of Parnassus). ♦ ♦ *Native*. The flowers are white, marked with greenish veins; showy. 6 to 15 inches high.

PHLOX

amœna (Lovely Phlox). ♦ *Native*. One of the most charming little dwarf plants imaginable, growing only about 6 inches high, and forming a mat of evergreen foliage which is entirely covered with compact heads of bright pink flowers from April until June. A lovely spring-blooming plant. Prefers dry soil in sunny situations.

divaricata. ♦ *Native*. About 15 inches high. Flowers pale lilac or bluish. Grows in moist humus filled soils in rocky woods.



Phlox divaricata

PHLOX, continued

subulata (Ground, or Moss Pink). ♦ *Native*. A creeping or tufted species, growing in broad mats on dry, rocky hills or sand banks. In the summer it does quite well in the border and can be used for edging or among larger plants, where it soon covers the ground.

subulata alba. ♦ A variety of the above, with pure white flowers. Desirable for covering rocky or sandy places.

PLATYCODON

grandiflorum Mariesii. ♦ A beautiful variety with dark green foliage and large, deep violet-blue flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Summer. Very choice. Grows 1 foot high.

grandiflorum Mariesii album. Flowers white.

PODOPHYLLUM

peltatum (May Apple; Mandrake). ■ *Native*. A peculiar herb, with creeping rootstocks and fibrous roots. Grows a foot or more high, with large, round, seven-to-nine-lobed leaves, peltate in the middle. Flowers nodding, white, 1 to 2 inches broad.

POLYGALA

paucifolia (Fringed Polygala). ■ *Native*. Low-growing; purple tinted leaves and large, handsome, rose-purple flowers.

POLYGONATUM

biflorum (Solomon's Seal).  Native. Grows a foot high; often seen in rich, shady places, and bearing, in June, several or many rather small, greenish flowers along the upper half of the stalk, followed by the black or blue berries which are quite conspicuous in autumn. Plant in moist shade; perfectly at home in the rock-garden.

majus (Giant Seal). Native. A large form of the above. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

POTENTILLA

tridentata (Wineleaf Cinquefoil). For trailing over dry banks and rockeries this prostrate Cinquefoil will be found very useful. The foliage is dark green, paler beneath; small yellow flowers in clusters are borne in June and July. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PRIMULA (PRIMROSE)

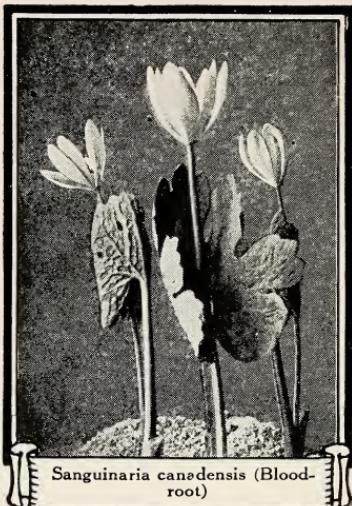
These develop their full beauty when planted in a moist situation. For several seasons past I have met with remarkable results by growing them in my bog-garden where the moisture is constant.

acaulis. Habit of growth like the true English Primrose. Mixed colors.

Beesiana. Flowers various shades of purple with yellow eye; strong grower. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.



Hardy Primrose



Sanguinaria canadensis (Blood-root)

PRIMULA, continued

Edina. A small plant of the *Primula japonica* type. The flowers are a delicate shade of pink, often tinged with lavender.

Polyantha.  The hardy garden Primrose, bearing many umbels or stems well above the clusters of leaves. Mixed sorts, mostly in garnet and yellow; good clumps.

japonica. One of the very handsomest of Primroses and in the moist, peaty soil of our bog-garden formed broad, rank leaves 18 inches long. Throws up strong flower-stalks 2 feet or more high and unfolds tier after tier of rich crimson or creamy white flowers in great profusion.

PYRETHRUM

hybridum. Popular flowers, deserving a place in every garden. The plants form broad clumps, with handsome, fern-like foliage. Flowers daisy-like in manner of growth, very deep pink to almost white. We offer it mixed in double and single forms.

PYROLA

elliptica (Shin Leaf). Native. A little low evergreen plant, 3 to 4 inches high, forming extended mats or ground-covers in rich shady places. Flowers white and quite attractive.

SANGUINARIA

canadensis (Bloodroot).  Native. A low perennial, about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers an inch in diameter, in early spring. The large, leathery leaves appear later. Plant in rich soil, selecting, if possible, shady places or rock-garden. 15c. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SAXIFRAGA

virginiensis. ♀ Native. A low perennial, 4 to 9 inches high, with a cluster of pretty white flowers appearing in early spring. Fine for rockeries. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SEDUM (STONECROP)

A class of plants particularly adapted for carpeting very dry, sandy or rocky places in open sun. The taller varieties are quite useful in the border, being quite showy.

LOW VARIETIES

acre. ♀ A little, low tufted perennial spreading on the ground. Flowers yellow; very pretty for rock-work or growing in front of the hardy border.

dasyphyllum. Small, fleshy, glaucous leaves. Flowers white. 2 inches high.

divergens. Native. A native of the Northwest; very fleshy leaves which turn a deep bronze in spring. Flowers yellow.

album. From northern Asia. A low plant, 4 to 6 inches high, with linear leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Flowers white with red centers. Useful for covering dry rocks and banks in open sun.

kamtschaticum. ♀ Grows 4 to 6 inches high with leaves rather large; runs extensively, quickly covering the soil. Flowers yellow, in late summer.

lydium. Low plants, fine for rock-work in open sun; leaves turn red in autumn.

rupestre minor. One of the finest. Turns a grayish purple in the spring. Flowers yellow.

sarmentosum (Stringy Stonecrop). A glabrous evergreen with long prostrate shoots, rooting at the tips. One-inch long flat flesh leaves in three's, and five-eighth-inch bright yellow flowers all summer long. For covering rocks, rough ground or walls it is extremely useful.

sexangulare. ♀ Similar to *S. acre*, but the leaves and whole plant are smaller. Used for carpeting dry, bare places.

stoloniferum coccineum. ♀ A very desirable trailing variety having pink flowers. The foliage turns a deep bronze during the winter. Very fine for edging purposes.

SEMPERVIVUM

tectorum (House Leek). ♀ A class of plants with thick leaves, often tinted with pink or purple. Used for rock-work or edging in dry, open places. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

arachnoideum. Small rosettes threaded over from tip to tip with white cob-web-like down.

SHORTIA

galacifolia. ♀ Native. A rare species, but recently introduced from the mountains of North Carolina. The leaves are evergreen and the petals, five in number, are pure white, and scalloped or notched on the edges. Flowers about an inch across in early summer. Plant in a rich, shady place. Hardy. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

SMILACINA

bifolia (*Maianthemum bifolium*). ♀ Native. Grows to 4 inches high, with small, white flowers in spring; fragrant.

racemosa (False Solomon's Seal). ♀ Native. Plants 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers white, in terminal racemes, in June and July. Found throughout New England in moist shades, usually on hillsides.

SOLIDAGO (Goldenrod)

This is an attractive genus of plants, with a large number of variable species, some of which are very beautiful. They come into flower a little before the asters.

cæsia. ♀ Native. A tall, yet slender Goldenrod, found in dry, shady places, with smooth, lanceolate leaves. Flowers in small clusters along the upper part of the stalk, bright yellow and showy.

canadensis. ♀ Native. A tall species found growing in open, sandy places. Flowers small, but very numerous, in rather flat heads. One of the finest and most prominent of all our Goldenrods.

nemoralis. ♀ Native. A low plant growing in dry, open places, with very bright yellow flowers in August.

In Variety. Native. For massing. \$8 per 100.

STACHYS

lanata. Flowers blue; leaves mullen-like, presenting a silvery appearance.



Smilacina bifolia

STOKESIA

cyanæa (Stokes' Aster). ♦ Native. Flowers large, blue and quite showy. Reaches a height of 1 to 1½ feet and blooms from August till late frost. Plant in well-drained soil.

STREPTOPUS

roseus (Twisted Stalk). ♦ Native. Flowers small, rose-purple. Grows in cool, damp woods. 6 to 20 inches high.

THALICTRUM

anemonoides (Rue Anemone). ♦ Native. One of the earliest of our wood flowers and often seen with anemones. This plant grows about 8 inches high, from a cluster of thickened, tuberous roots. Flowers white. At home in the rock-garden or a well-drained, shady corner. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

dioicum. ♦ Native. Found in shaded, rich hillsides in early spring. Flowers purplish. Plant in a shaded spot where the drainage is good. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each.

Cornuti (Tall Meadow Rue). ♦ Native. A stronger plant than *Dioicum*, often growing 4 to 5 feet high. This plant delights in a wet, open place, often along brooks. Flowers white, borne from July to September. It does very well in moist garden soil.

THYMUS

azoricus. A creeping variety with dark green foliage; flowers pink.

Serpullum (Creeping Thyme). This makes a fine ground-cover in open, moist places on hillsides. It has lavender flowers late in the summer borne on slender spikes.

Serpullum album. A hardy sort with pure white flowers and a fine creeper to run over the rocks.

Serpullum coccineus. Similar to above, with scarlet flowers.



Trillium grandiflorum

TIARELLA

cordifolia (False Miterwort). ♦ Native. Grows about 10 inches high and bears a short raceme of pretty white flowers in May or June. Plant in rich, moist shady places.

TRADESCANTIA

virginiana (Spiderwort). ♦ Native. An old garden plant, well known for its long, grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers that appear all summer. Plant in a moist, rich place, either in shade or sun.

TRILLIUM

Three-Leaved Night-Shade

A class of low perennials, having a stout and simple stem from their tuber-like root, naked, and bearing at the top three ample leaves in a whorl and a terminal flower. Trilliums belong to the lily family, bloom early in the spring, and are easily grown. They like a moist, shady situation.

cernuum (Nodding Trillium). ♦ Pure white 2-inch flowers that nod under the broad rhombic-ovate leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

erectum. ♦ Native. Has broad, rhomboid leaves, with a dark purple flower. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

erectum album. Similar to above, but with white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

erythrocarpum (Painted Trillium). Native. White flowers painted with purple at the base: delights in cold, damp leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

grandiflorum. ♦ Native. Probably the prettiest of the genus, and most generally cultivated. It grows 8 to 15 inches high; large, white flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches in length and 2 inches wide, turning to lilac-color with age. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

nivale. Native. A small, white-flowered variety, 3 or 4 inches high, blooming in the early spring.

recurvatum. ♦ Native. Leaves green, with white patches; flowers brown-purple. Beautiful and easily grown. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

stylosum. Native. A southern species. Pink flowers in early spring. Very effective when planted in large colonies. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TUNICA

Saxifraga. ♦ Grows about a foot high, with numerous spreading leaves. Flowers small, but literally covering the plant, rosy white, pink or purple in color. Fine for open border or rock-garden.



Uvularia grandiflora

UVULARIA

grandiflora. Native. The largest of the Bellworts—12 to 18 inches high. It thrives in a damp, rich shady situation. Flowers light yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

perfoliata. Native. Smaller than the preceding, with leaves more clasping on the stalk. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

sessilifolia. Native. Similar to the preceding, only the leaves are sessile instead of clasping. All these Uvularias are easily cultivated and quite pretty. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

VACCINIUM

Vitis-Idaea. See Evergreens.

VERONIA

noveboracensis (Ironweed). Native. Vigorous growing perennials, 3 to 5 feet high, with very showy purple flowers in small heads in autumn. Effective as single specimens or grown in clumps near water or very moist ground. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

VERONICA

incana (Hoary Speedwell). About a foot high, with numerous, small, bright blue flowers in a raceme; quite showy and forms good clumps in a sunny place. The leaves are woolly, white, and attractive. One of the many plants desirable for rockeries and borders.

VERONICA, continued

prostrata (Harebell Speedwell). A rock-garden plant with prostrate stems rambling about. Large deep blue flowers produced abundantly in June.

VINCA

minor (Common Periwinkle). Also known by name of Blue Myrtle. A most beautiful evergreen trailing plant with large blue flowers. It is quite hardy and very desirable to plant in dry shade to cover barren places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

VIOLA

The Violets are, for the most part, among our first spring flowers. They furnish an abundance of bloom, a variety of colors, and are so easily grown as to be worthy of a place in every wild garden.

blanda (Sweet White Violet). Flowers slightly fragrant. Plant in damp, open places in spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

canadensis. Native. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, with heart-shaped leaves and whitish flowers tinged with purple. A moist, shady situation is desirable for its cultivation. Blooms in the greatest profusion from early May to August.

conspersa silvestris (Dog Violet). Native. A pretty, many-flowered blue Violet, 6 inches high, branching and forming little clumps. For the best results this variety should be planted in moist, shady places. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

cornuta (Horned Pansy). An old garden plant of much merit, with sweet-scented, bright lavender flowers in spring; hardy in wet, open places.



Viola cucullata. See page 22

VIOLA, continued

cornuta alba. ♦ A pure white variety of good form; a great bloomer from spring through the season. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

cucullata (Common Blue Violet). ♦ Native. A vigorous plant, each leaf and flower-stalk growing on a long stem from the thickened or tuberous root. Flowers deep or pale violet-blue or purple, single. It grows in damp places, mostly in shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Johnny-jump-ups. ♦ Little Violet found in old gardens; bright yellow and purple flowers, sometimes called "Johnny-jump-ups." 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

lutea (European Yellow Violet). ♦ Attractive yellow flowers, similar to *V. cornuta* in shape, with fine black stripes at the base of the petals. Dense growing, bushy 2 to 6-inch-tall plant; profuse bloomer, early spring till frost. Half-shade.

pedata (Bird's-foot Violet). ♦ Native. Leaves all divided. Large, handsome, pale or deep purple or blue flowers in summer. Delight in a dry, sandy soil in open sun. Spring or early summer. One of the very best of our wild Violets

VIOLA pedata, continued

and satisfactory to grow by reason of its great flower-bearing quality. Fine, large clumps. 25 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

odorata. ♦ The common Sweet English Violet. Single, but very fragrant.

pedata bicolor. Native. A variety with the two upper petals very much darker. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

pubescens. ♦ Native. Flowers yellow, veined with purple. This little Violet is found throughout New England, in rather dry soils, in shade, in early summer. 6 to 12 inches high.

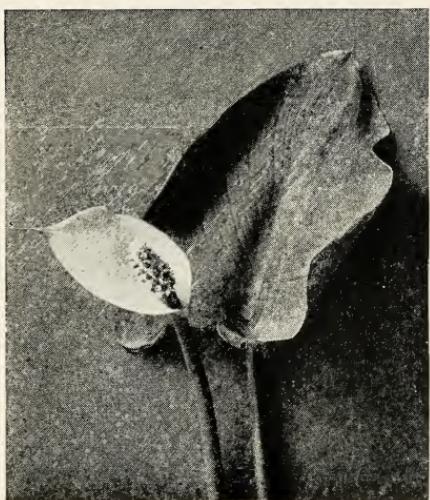
rotundifolia. ♦ Native. A low Violet, 2 to 3 inches high, with large leaves, flat on the ground, growing on moist, mossy banks near mountain brooks. Early spring. 15c. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

septentrionalis. ♦ Native. An albino, growing 6 to 10 inches high in early summer. Strong vigorous grower, with masses of well-developed, dark green leaves. The flowers are white, with purple in the throat, standing up well above the leaves and covering the plant with its masses of bloom. It does well in the rich, moist border or partially shady nook; not fragrant; forms large clumps.

BOG-PLANTS

To the group of plants which can be conveniently classed as Bog-Plants belong some of the most interesting varieties of our American flora. These require a damp situation. It is not essential that the amount of moisture present be excessive yet it must be constant. If one does not have the natural conditions for growing this class of material, an artificial bog-garden can be constructed. Those interested in constructing such a garden should write us for full details which will be gladly given.

Bog-Plants, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted



Calla palustris

ACORUS

Calamus (Sweet Flag). Native. Grows in low, wet places. Leaves light green, 1 to 3 feet long. The root-stock has an aromatic flavor well known to people of New England. Desirable for shallow lakes and wet places.

CALLA

palustris (American Calla). Native. Similar to the cultivated sort, only smaller; easily grown in the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CALTHA

palustris (Marsh Marigold). Native. 6 to 15 inches high. Flowers bright yellow in spring. A very showy plant in wet places, both in sun and shade. It can also be planted in brooks, in water 2 to 4 inches deep; for massing, plant 1 foot apart. It can also be grown in pots for forcing. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CYPRIPEDIUM

spectabile. See Orchids.

DROSERA

filiformis (Thread-leaved Sundew). *Native.*

A little bog-plant, with long threadlike leaves, covered with short, red hairs. Flowers rose-purple, along the upper part of the stem. Wet, sandy soils. 4 to 8 inches high.

longifolia. *Native.* Similar to the above, only the leaves are narrower. Bog. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

HABENARIA

ciliaris. *Native.* See Orchids.

JUNCUS

effusus (Bog Rush). *Native.* Stem round, dark green, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing near the top a cluster of small, inconspicuous flowers. Quite desirable for wet, marshy places, where it soon establishes itself, forming good clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

IRIS

Pseudacorus (Yellow Iris). *Native.* Quite large, bright yellow flowers on stems 2 feet high.

LOBELIA

cardinalis. *Native.* See page 16.

MENYANTHES

trifoliata (Buck Bean). *Native.* A pretty little bog-plant, growing in moss. Has large, pure white flowers, covered on the upper surface with frost-like beards in early spring. Fine for the bog-garden. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

POGONIA

ophioglossoides. See Orchids.

NESAEA

verticillata. *Native.* A pretty little water shrub, found along the margins of lakes in shallow water or wet ground, with clusters of small, rose-purple flowers. Leaves are brightly colored in autumn and make a bright spot in the landscape. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SARRACENIA

purpurea (Pitcher Plant). *Native.* This plant usually sends up one flower-stalk 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single, deep purple flower an inch or more in diameter. Leaves pitcher shaped, curved, ascending, 2 to 6 inches in length, greenish, with purple veins, or reddish purple. Plant in a wet place.



Scirpus atrovirens

SARRACENIA, continued

flava (Trumpet-Leaf). *Native.* Flowers and leaves yellow, the former 4 to 5 inches wide, leaves 2 feet long. Often hundreds of insects are found in a single pitcher; easy to grow in the bog.

rubra (Red-flowered Trumpet-Leaf). *Native.* Pitchers red-veined; flowers reddish purple.

SCIRPUS

atrovirens (Marsh Sedge). *Native.* Fine for moist or wet places. 1 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TYPHA

latifolia (Cat-tail). *Native.* A plant found in wet places, growing 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves long, grass-like; flowers grow in a spike. Picturesque when growing on the margins of small streams and as a border for ponds. For massing, plant 2 feet apart.

VACCINIUM

macrocarpon (American Cranberry). *Native.* The common Cranberry of commerce, easily grown in the bog or any moist situation. Good clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

VERATRUM

viride (American White Hellebore). *Native.* Thrifty plants, large, broad, green leaves, nearly a foot long. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, bearing many small, yellow, or greenish flowers at top. At home in a moist or wet, black peaty soil.

NATIVE ORCHIDS

Native Orchids are universally admired. These beautiful gems of our woodland can, in the majority of cases, be easily grown; some require special conditions. Those who are in doubt as to the proper variety to select for growing under certain conditions should write us for further particulars.

Native Orchids, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

CYPRIPEDIUM

acaule (Lady's Slipper; Moccasin Flower).

Native. This is often called the Red Lady's Slipper, but the flower is rose-purple in color. The plant sends up two broadish green leaves from the base, and from between them comes a stalk about a foot high, bearing a single large, showy flower. Plant in a well-drained soil, with some leaf-mold. This does quite well in pots. Each 10 100

1 to 2-crown plants... \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
3 to 5-crown plants... 50 4 00

pubescens. In this variety the petals are usually slightly twisted and are much narrower than the sepals. The flowers, which come in May and June, are pale yellow in color. The plant is found under natural conditions as far north as Newfoundland, and has a southern range into lower Georgia.

Each 10 100
1 to 2 crowns.... \$0 30 \$2 50 \$20 00
3 to 4 crowns.... 50 4 50 40 00
Large clumps, 5 to
8 crowns..... 1 50

CYPRIPEDIUM, continued

spectabile (Showy Lady's Slipper). *Native.* The finest and most showy of all our Orchids. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing along the stalk several rather large, roundish leaves, and on top one or two quite large rose-purple or nearly white flowers. It is a bog-loving plant, yet does exceedingly well in a moist and partly shaded bed of peat or leaf-mold. Nothing can be more charming than masses of this plant in a cedar swamp, its natural home.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2-crown plants...	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4-crown plants...	75	6 50	60 00
5 to 8-crown plants...	1 50		

GOODYERA

pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). *Native.* Leaves white, reticulated, clustered at the bottom. Stem leaflets about a foot high, bearing a short spike of white flowers. Plant in a shady place, with leaf-mold. 8 to 15 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

repens. *Native.* Flowers white; leaves smaller and markings not so bright as the preceding. Thrives in a sheltered leaf-mold bed. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

HABENARIA

psycodes. Commonly called the Small Purple Fringed Orchid. The plant is seldom more than 3 feet high and bears many lilac-colored blooms which are quite fragrant. July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

POGONIA

ophioglossoides. *Native.* A little fibrous-rooted plant, found growing in sphagnum moss and wet places in leaf-mold. The solitary (sometimes paired), pale rose or white fragrant flowers are borne on 4 to 10-inch stems. Plants may be colonized in wet meadows. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.



Cypripedium spectabile

AQUATIC PLANTS

Plants grown in water 2 to 3 feet below the surface; always below the frost-line.

Aquatic Plants, 35 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$20 per 100, unless otherwise noted

BRASENIA

peltata (Water Shield). *Native*. An aquatic growing in 1 to 6 feet of water. Leaves entire, floating, 1 to 3 inches broad, greenish or purplish. Flowers small, dull purple, appearing on the water's surface.

LIMNANTHEMUM

lacunosum (Floating Heart). *Native*. A pretty little aquatic, with blotched leaves and white flowers all summer. Plant in water 2 to 5 feet deep. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

NASTURTIUM

officinale (Hardy English Water-Cress). *Native*. A well-known hardy perennial aquatic, easily grown in any stream. Flowers white. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

NUPHAR

advena (Common Yellow Lily). *Native*. Has large leaves and single yellow flowers through the summer. Found in still water, 2 to 5 feet deep. Easily grown.

NYMPHÆA

odorata (Sweet-scented Water-Lily). *Native*. Where no pond or slow-flowing stream is near at hand, the plant may be grown in a large tub partly filled with rich mud or clay, the roots planted in this and the tub filled with water. For planting in a lake, a stone can be tied to the root and thrown to the place where they are to be grown, or pressed into the mud with a stick. Plant in water 2 to 5 feet, or below frost.

PELTANDRA

virginica (Water Arum). *Native*. Leaves on long petioles, sometimes like a calla in outline, with greenish flowers, growing a foot or more out of the water. Plant in water, a foot deep in mud.

PONTEDERIA

cordata (Pickerel Weed). *Native*. Flowers blue; grows in water about a foot deep, quite often in sand, in ponds or slow streams. Flowers small but numerous, raised 8 to 12 inches above the water. For massing, plant 1½ feet apart.

SHRUBS DESIRABLE FOR A WET PLACE

These can be planted where it is quite wet, or they will grow in any moist garden soil. Most of them are desirable for growing in masses.

Andromeda polifolia, 1 foot.

Kalmia glauca, 2 feet.

Azalea viscosa, 4 to 10 feet.

Ledum latifolium, 1 foot.

Cassandra calyculata, 1 foot.

Rhodora canadensis, 2 feet.

Gaylussacia resinosa, 2 feet.

Vaccinium corymbosum, 5 to 10 feet.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

	Native.	Each	10	100
AMPELOPSIS <i>quinquefolia</i> (Virginia Creeper). 2-year stock.....		\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
APIOS <i>tuberosa</i> (Wild Bean). Native.....		15	1 00	
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS <i>Uva-ursi</i> (Bearberry). Native Evergreen trailer, easily established in light soil.....			50	
CELASTRUS <i>scandens</i> (Bittersweet). Native. 2 to 3 feet.....		25	2 00	18 00
2 to 3 feet.....		35	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....		50	4 00	30 00
CLEMATIS <i>virginiana</i> (Virgin's Bower). Native.....		30	2 00	15 00
EPIGÆA <i>repens</i> . The well-known Trailing Arbutus, which is probably the most popular of all wild flowers. The flowers are both white and rosy pink, and vary somewhat in size. It is almost impossible to succeed with plants taken from the fields, but success is reasonably sure with nursery-grown plants. Established clumps from the nursery.....			75	
RUBUS <i>hispidus</i> (Running Swamp Blackberry). Native.....		15	1 00	8 00
R. <i>canadensis</i> (Low Blackberry). Native.....		15	1 00	8 00
VITIS <i>aestivalis</i> (Pigeon Grape). 2-yr. stock.....		25	2 00	18 00

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*)

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Coniferous Evergreens have a place all their own. Their spire-like habit puts the "jazz" into an otherwise monotonous sky-line. Besides, there are hardly any two of the same color, and, with a few exceptions, those colors do not vary much the year round—unless the color is lighter in the spring when new growth is made. A few assume attractive bronzy tones in fall. Conifers impart a feeling of substantial desirability to a home or garden surrounded by them, or in which they are freely used. For foundation plantings, covering banks, disguising walls and other unsightly objects, they are extremely useful.

All prices are f. o. b. Southwick, Mass. All packing charges are included in the quoted price. No extras.

JUNIPERUS communis (Common Juniper). Native. Usually a shrub with spreading, sometimes prostrate branches curving upward near the ends. Beautiful as a ground-cover and for rockeries.

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
1 to 1½ feet.....	1 25	10 00	80 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 00		
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50		

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). Native. Tapering trees of great beauty and hardiness, sometimes 100 feet tall. Densely clothed in green or bronze-green foliage.

2 to 2½ feet.....	2 50	20 00
2½ to 3 feet.....	3 25	30 00
3 to 3½ feet.....	3 75	35 00

On page 28 I refer to Daphne Cneorum, in five sizes. The 18-inch specimens are superb plants—in fact I consider them the best plants I have ever offered

THUYA occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). One of the few conifers that can be considered permanent for New England plantations, as it is perfectly hardy. Attains a height of 60 feet, is pyramidal in outline, with attractive, bright green foliage. Assumes bronzy tones in winter.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 2½ feet.....	2 25	20 00

T. occidentalis Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitæ). A slow-growing, broad, pyramidal tree that never gets very high. Desirable for foundation plantings.

12 to 15 inches.....	1 00	7 50
15 to 18 inches.....	1 50	12 50
18 to 24 inches.....	2 00	17 50

T. occidentalis ericoides (Heath Retinospora). Dwarf, globose, or broadly pyramidal tree; slender branches clothed with soft, spreading, need'e-shaped leaves, dull green above, grayish green beneath, and which assumes a brownish tint in winter.

12 to 15 inches.....	1 00	
15 to 18 inches.....	1 50	
18 to 24 inches.....	2 00	

T. occidentalis globosa (American Globe Arborvitæ). A very formal and striking plant. In outline a symmetrical globe; bright green foliage. Low, compact, and slow-growing.

15 to 18 inches.....	2 25	20 00
18 to 24 inches.....	2 75	25 00

TSUGA canadensis (Canadian Hemlock). Native. One of the best six conifers for planting in southern New England, according to the Arnold Arboretum. A most handsome ornamental tree, growing 60 to 70 feet high, sometimes 100 feet. Makes a good hedge.

1 to 1½ feet.....	1 50	12 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 00	27 50
2½ to 3 feet.....	3 50	32 50

T. caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). Native. The most beautiful of all the Hemlocks, and, according to the Arnold Arboretum, among the six most desirable conifers for planting in southern New England. Although from the southern mountains, it has successfully withstood vigorous New England winters at the Arnold Arboretum.

15 to 18 inches.....	1 75	15 00
18 to 24 inches.....	2 50	22 50

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea pungens Kosteri*)

The most beautiful Spruce grown, making a tall, straight, narrow, pyramidal tree, with stiff, horizontal branches covered with bluish white foliage. A specimen on the lawn will be the cynosure of all eyes and provoke many favorable comments. To increase the apparent distance in small gardens, one or more of these Spruces planted at and near the end of a garden vista will greatly add to the apparent distance.

I have about fifty trees, 8 to 12 feet high, which will give immediate effects on your place. They are very reasonably priced. Ask about them.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea pungens glauca*)

A most gorgeous tree, tall, conical in outline, regularly branched in distinct whorls, and clothed in rigid, spiny leaves of the most beautiful bluish green. For lawn specimens or for mass effects we cannot recommend this tree too highly. More Colorado Blue Spruces are grown and used in ornamental plantings, particularly on small places, than any other conifer we know.

My carefully grown specimens, 14 to 18 feet high, are perfect in shape and color, and a joy to look at. They will add much to the beauty of your place. I have fifteen trees and will make a special price for the lot.



Andromeda floribunda



Andromeda floribunda, 15 to 16-in. grade

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

There is a luxuriance about Broad-leaved Evergreens that is very hard to describe, but which everyone feels and admires when they behold them. Their dark green, glossy leaves are always attractive, and, as foundation plantings about the house, they impart a feeling of warmth in winter and of coolness in summer.

Prices include careful balling, burlapping, and packing. Prices f. o. b. Southwick.

ANDROMEDA (*Pieris*) *floribunda* (Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub).

Native. Beautiful, hardy shrub. In early April is covered with showy spikes of white flowers. Very desirable for edging rhododendron beds.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15-inch spread.....	\$2 75	\$25 00	\$225 00
15 to 18-inch spread.....	3 50	32 50	300 00
18 to 24-inch spread.....	4 50		

CALLUNA vulgaris (Heather). Here is something distinctly out of the ordinary for the garden. In late July or early August the plants are a mass of color. Thrives on poor soils, the only requirements being a sunny situation and severe pruning in the early spring.

6 to 8-inch clumps.....	1 00
8 to 10-inch clumps.....	1 50

CASSANDRA (*Chamædaphne*) *calyculata* (Leatherleaf).

Native. An exceedingly hardy shrub which thrives whether in upland soil or growing with roots and stems immersed in water. Low, spreading habit; profusion of delicate white flowers in early spring.....

50 4 00 30 00

DAPHNE Cneorum (Rose Daphne). A most attractive, dwarf, almost prostrate shrub. In May, it bears beautiful flower clusters of a delightful shade of pink. For rock-gardens and the edges of borders it is very desirable.

6 to 8 inches.....	75	6 00
8 to 10 inches.....	1 00	8 50
10 to 12 inches.....	1 25	12 00
12 to 15 inches.....	2 00	17 50
18-inch specimens.....	3 00	



Kalmia latifolia. A fair specimen from my fields



Kalmias in native haunts

ILEX glabra (Inkberry). Native. One of the best broad-leaved evergreens for New England. A broad, round-topped shrub with small, lustrous leaves. The inconspicuous flowers are followed by small black fruits, more or less concealed by the foliage, which hangs on all winter.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 inches.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
12 to 15 inches.....	2 00	17 50	
15 to 18 inches.....	2 50	22 50	
18 to 24 inches.....	3 00		

KALMIA glauca (Bog Kalmia). Native. Not particular whether it has a sweet or sour soil, this low-spreading evergreen thrives in boggy conditions as well as on the uplands. Rose-colored or purplish flowers in May or June. Height 2 feet.

1 foot.....	50	4 00	\$35 00
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K. latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Native. When in full bloom in June this is one of the most glorious American shrubs. Its wheel-shaped, rosy pink or white flowers are so abundantly borne that they almost completely hide the dark green, glossy foliage.

12 to 15-inch clumps.....	1 20	10 00	90 00
15 to 18-inch clumps.....	1 60	15 00	125 00
18 to 24-inch clumps.....	2 50	22 50	200 00

LEUCOTHOË Catesbeii (Drooping Leucothoë). Native. One of the hardiest, broad-leaved evergreens for this climate. The long, spreading, arching stems are clothed with long-pointed, handsome, deep green leaves, 4 to 7 inches long, and the attractive white-flowered racemes are borne in May. A fine shrub for ground-cover, requiring moist soil and shaded situations. It grows freely under the protection of evergreens, in a shrub border, or at the edge of a woodland. Height 6 feet.

12 to 18-inch bushy plants.....	1 00	8 50	75 00
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LEDUM latifolium (Labrador Tea). Native. This attractive little shrub, 1 to 3 feet high, thrives in sun or part shade in the border or even in swampy ground, but prefers a sandy or peaty soil. Fine as an edging for rhododendrons or other tall, broad-leaved evergreens. White flowers in June.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$50 00
1½ to 2 feet, extra-selected specimens.....	1 50	12 50	100 00

PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Pachysandra). The best ground-cover under shrubs of all kinds. Grows only 6 inches high, spreading by underground stems, and has dark green foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous but interesting.....

30	2 50	15 00
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HOW TO GROW RHODODENDRONS AND AZALEAS

Rhododendrons and Azaleas must be given careful attention after planting, for oftentimes, fine, thrifty stock fails to produce the desired results because of the lack of after-care. The soil must be thoroughly prepared by deep spading, making it porous, and after the plants are set the ground must be given frequent waterings and a heavy mulch of leaves applied; the latter will tend to retain the moisture in the soil.

Soils. All members of the heath family, including broad-leaved evergreens and azaleas, require a soil showing an acid reaction. Because of this special requirement, many sections of the country have thus far been prevented from enjoying the beautiful display furnished by rhododendrons, kalmias, and azaleas. In sections where the soil shows an alkaline reaction, gardeners need no longer despair, because, by special soil-preparation, these gorgeous representatives of our native plants can be made to thrive. Remove the soil where a planting is contemplated, refilling with humus which shows an acid reaction. In this humus, rhododendrons, azaleas, and other members of the heath family can be planted with a fair assurance of satisfactory results. Should the soil in



Rhododendron Catawbiense is one of our loveliest native evergreen shrubs

your garden be neutral—neither acid or alkaline—an application of one pound of a commercial form of tannic acid, diluted in twenty-five gallons of water, and sprinkled over a piece of ground 10 by 25 feet, will create favorable conditions. Frequent waterings with a solution of one part of commercial tannic acid to fifty parts of water will keep the soil in an acid condition, furnishing the requirements for successfully establishing and growing this class of plant material.

Each fall a 5-inch mulch of oak leaves, or foliage from other hardwood trees, should be applied to the ground in which the broad-leaved evergreens are growing. Allowing this to rot will usually maintain an acid condition.

ACID HUMUS FROM PEAT-BEDS

To those who live in a section where acid humus cannot be advantageously obtained, I am pleased to offer special soil, shipped direct from the bogs of New Jersey, at the following prices: Bulk carload, \$9 per ton; less than carload, put up in 100-lb. bags, \$20 per ton; five 100-lb. sacks, \$6; al. f. o. b. shipping point.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum (Carolina Rhododendron). Native. The most beautiful of the native Rhododendrons, growing 6 to 8 feet high. The plants are well clothed with dark green leaves, rusty below, and produce, in early May, a wealth of unusually large, pale, rose-pink flowers in good-sized clusters. Without doubt one of the best of all broad-leaved evergreens, and thrives in full sun or partial shade.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12-inch clumps.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
12 to 15-inch clumps.....	2 75	25 00	225 00
1½ to 2-foot clumps.....	3 75		

For fall shipment only.



A woodland effect may easily be given to lawn borders by a careful selection of Rhododendrons and other broad-leaved evergreens and native shrubs and plants

Rhododendron *catawbiense compacta*Rhododendron *catawbiense*, 18-inch grade

RHODODENDRON, continued

R. carolinianum album (White Carolina Rhododendron). Blooming a little before the pink form, this white variety is covered with clusters of white flowers.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet.....		\$3 75	\$35 00
2 to 2½ feet.....		5 00	45 00

R. catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). One of the most beautiful native shrubs and the hardiest of all the Rhododendrons. In June every branch has a large cluster of 1½-inch broad, rosy purple blooms. The foliage is the most handsome of any Rhododendron.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½-foot clumps.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
1½ to 2-foot clumps.....	3 00	27 50	260 00
1 to 1½-foot bushy plants.....	1 25	10 00	
1½ to 2-foot bushy plants.....	1 75	15 00	
1½ to 2-foot, extra-broad, compact specimens.....	4 00	35 00	

R. catawbiense compacta. For positions exposed to sun and wind, these dwarfed forms are superb. The plants are more woody and the dark green foliage smaller than in the preceding variety.

	Each	10
9 to 12 inches.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
12 to 15 inches.....	2 50	22 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 60	33 00
2 to 2½ feet.....		5 00

R. maximum. A hardy variety, of magnificent size, making it a wonderful plant for mass effects. The luxuriant growth of dark green, narrow leaves, 6 to 12 inches long, gives a delightful atmosphere. The light pink or white flowers, 1½ to 2 inches broad, are borne in large clusters in great abundance in June.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$1 25	\$11 50	\$100 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 00	17 50	160 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	2 75	25 00	225 00
2½ to 3 feet.....	3 25	30 00	285 00
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	37 50	
4 to 5 feet.....	6 00	55 00	
1 to 1½ feet, extra-broad specimens.....	1 75	15 00	
1½ to 2 feet, extra-broad specimens.....	3 00	27 50	250 00



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

No matter how beautiful or expensive the home is, it lacks a graceful, artistic appearance if not surrounded by a judiciously planned group of shrubs to give it a setting, to act as a frame to intensify the building's beauty. Native shrubs are ideal plants for this purpose. They are adapted to the climate; they pass through our seasons of intense cold and summer heat, often through sieges of drought, without injury. In fact, only the most unusual conditions experienced once in a century ever cause marked injury. That is why we recommend native shrubs. Moreover, with few exceptions, we believe that they are the most beautiful of all shrubs in form, in flower, and, in many instances, in fruits.

All the plants in the heath family here listed—azalea, huckleberry, and blueberry—require sour soil conditions if they are to thrive. Under the rhododendron section, directions for creating these conditions will be found. Moreover, they will succeed better if each fall a 4 to 6-inch mulch of leaves is put about the plants and allowed to rot—do not remove in the spring.

Azaleas require more careful handling than ordinary shrubs. I dig these with large balls of earth which are carefully wrapped in burlap before packing to protect them from injury during delivery, and prevent breaking of the ball and roots and drying out of the fibrous roots. Set the plant in the hole where it is to grow, open and remove the burlap, and then fill in with earth.

Of all the native shrubs available for use, I have selected only those which I believe to be the best and which will give the greatest pleasure. From this list it is possible to make a selection of shrubs that will bloom from early spring till frost, so that throughout the greater part of the year there is always something to look forward to. All are carefully grown, dug, and packed, so as to reach their destination in the finest condition. The prices given are f. o. b. Southwick, and include packing charges. There are no extra charges.

AMELANCHIER canadensis (Downy Service-Berry). Native. In late April or early May this small tree—15 to 30 feet high—is loaded with clusters of small white flowers that appear with, or just before, the leaves. The young leaves, which are silvery white, intensify the beauty of the tree at that time. The quarter-inch maroon-purple fruits are dry and tasteless, and fall early. 1½ to 2 feet, dwarf form, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.



Azalea nudiflora



A typical plant of Azalea calendulacea

AZALEA arboreascens (Sweet Azalea). Very attractive white, or faintly rose-tinted, fragrant flowers whose beauty is enhanced by the long, bright red filaments of the stamens. The flowers are borne after the foliage appears, and it is one of the most beautiful of all the hardy Azaleas. In sheltered places it often reaches 15 to 18 feet in height. May.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½-foot clumps.....	\$1 75	\$15 00	
1½ to 2-foot clumps.....	2 50	22 50	
2 to 3-foot clumps.....	3 50		

A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea). Probably the most gorgeous of the native Azaleas. From early May until well into the month of June, the plants are literally covered with orange-yellow or flame-red blooms which in size are often 2 inches across. The well-known Ghent Azaleas rarely equal in brilliancy this native species. Foliage remains good until late fall and breaks in the spring just before the blooms appear.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	25 00	225 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 60	33 00	

A. canescens (Piedmont Azalea). Rosy pink or whitish trumpet-shaped flowers of great beauty, borne in May before or with the unfolding leaves, fill the air with sweet fragrance. Plant in masses against a dark background to show the flowers to the best advantage.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	25 00	

A. nudiflora (Pinxter Bloom). An extremely beautiful Azalea. Rosy pink or whitish blooms, after or before the foliage develops, of strong, sweet fragrance, and borne in great profusion at about the same time as *A. canescens*. Fall foliage assumes attractive shades of orange and bronze. Fine for dry open places. Height 2 to 6 feet.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$125 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50	220 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 00	27 50	

Azalea *Vaseyi*. 1 to 1½-foot nursery clumpClethra *alnifolia*

AZALEA *Vaseyi* (Pink Shell Azalea). One of the earliest flowering Azaleas, blooming in April, and its glorious pink flowers open before the foliage appears. It is the most beautiful of all the Azaleas, and in delicacy and purity of color is unsurpassed by the flowers of any other plant.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....		\$2 25	\$20 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	27 50	
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 50	32 50	

A. *viscosa* (Swamp Azalea). The last of the Azaleas to flower, nearly all the other shrubs having passed out of bloom when it bears its heavy load of pure white, fragrant flowers, clothed with sticky hairs. Delights in swampy land and borders of lakes and streams. Special prices on quantity lots.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½-foot clumps.....	\$1 65	\$15 00	\$135 00
2½ to 3-foot clumps.....	2 50	22 50	200 00
3 to 3½-foot clumps.....	3 25	30 00	275 00
3½ to 4-foot clumps.....	4 00	37 50	350 00

Please note that all Azaleas are dug with ball of earth and wrapped in burlap.

CEANOTHUS *americanus* (Jersey Tea). A low-spreading shrub, 2 to 3 feet high, with bright green foliage and white flowers in dense panicles in midsummer. Thrives in dry, partially shaded places. 1 foot, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CLETHRHA *alnifolia* (Summersweet). One of the most delightful of the summer-flowering shrubs, bearing its small, sweetly fragrant, creamy white flowers in narrow pyramidal spikes in July. Height 3 to 10 feet. 1 foot, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CORNUS *Amomum* (Silky Dogwood). The finest shrub to plant at the margins of ponds or in front of groups of trees and taller-growing shrubs. It is rather wide-spreading, needing 20 feet of room to spread out in, and the purple stems are an attractive winter feature. The fruits, which are bright blue, persist until winter. A good plant for a bird sanctuary, providing nesting places, shelter, and food.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00	40 00



Azalea Vaseyi is adapted to mass plantings in the open or in partly shaded places



Azalea viscosa taken at random from a shipment of 2 to 2½-foot grade plants

CORYLUS americana (American Hazelnut). A very attractive, 4 to 8-foot shrub, with somewhat spreading habit and attractive dark green foliage. It bears an abundance of well-flavored nuts in curiously ruffled husks.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	
2 to 3 feet.....	60	4 50	\$40 00

DIERVILLA trifida (Dwarf Bush-Honeysuckle). One of the unusual shrubs, low-growing, spreading, seldom more than 3 feet high, which in June carries a heavy crop of half-inch long yellow flowers. 1½ feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

GAYLUSSACIA resinosa (Black Huckleberry). Native. An unusually good shrub for dry and sunny situations. The new growths of this 3-foot shrub are resinous. Brilliant fall foliage, also abundance of sweet black fruits.

	Each	10	100
1 foot.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
1 to 1½-foot strong clumps.....	75	6 00	50 00

HAMAMELIS virginiana (Witch-Hazel). Native. A most unique shrub, covered in the fall with clear yellow flowers, having strap-shaped petals that remain a long time. The leaves, which turn a deep golden yellow, drop about the time the flowers appear.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	40	3 50	27 50
2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 00	

MYRICA carolinensis (Northern Bayberry). Native. This shrub thrives on sand-dunes and poor ground in full sun. The dark green leaves hang on till very cold weather without changing color, and the small, shot-like berries, with white wax-like covering, are produced in great abundance. The wax, which is used for making scented candles, may be secured by boiling the berries. 1½-foot plants, 50 cts. each.

RHODODORA canadensis (Rhodora). Native. One of the earliest blooming members of the rhododendron tribe. It blooms so profusely that if planted in masses it produces a sheet of rose and purple color. Hardy to Newfoundland and thrives in swampy land.

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
15 to 18 inches.....	1 00	8 50	65 00



Rosa setigera



Rosa lucida

ROSA blanda (Meadow Rose). Native. This is the big single pink Rose of the North. When grown in masses, on banks or in meadows, it gives delightful effects in late May and early June. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall, and has reddish purple canes with only a few soft prickles. The heps persist till winter. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

R. lucida (Virginia Rose). Native. One of our most beautiful native shrubs, thriving in upland or swampy land, and, when growing with elderberry or *Cornus racemosa*, gives most charming effects. It has shiny dark green leaves and dark red canes, with heps of the same color that remain plump and persist till spring. Height 1 to 6 feet. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

R. setigera (Prairie Rose). Native. While the long, recurring canes of this very beautiful Rose may be trained over trellises, the best effects are obtained by allowing it to grow naturally, forming a wide-spreading bush 6 to 8 feet high. The deep pink, almost scentless, flowers fade to white, and are borne in profusion in July—the last Rose to bloom; large red heps persist till late winter.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00

RUBUS occidentalis (Common Black Cup). Native. Every bird-lover and conservationist who has waste land or a corner which may be dedicated to a bird sanctuary or a game-refuge should plant this and the two succeeding species. In spring the dense, prickly clusters of half-inch white flowers are followed by edible berries of which the birds are fond. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



The innate beauty of Rhododendrons is reflected in the pool, which in the original planting is completely surrounded

RUBUS strigosus (Red Raspberry). Native. Slender canes, 3 to 5 feet long, with stiff prickles and bright red fruits. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

R. villosus (Blackberry). Native. Long, slender canes that often are bent to the ground under the load of foliage and large luscious fruits. Flowers white. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

SAMBUCUS canadensis (American Elder). This is one of the most conspicuous native shrubs. Late in June, the broad, 6 to 8-foot plants are a mass of big, flat heads of white flowers, followed in September by small, black fruits that make delicious jellies. When grown with *Rosa lucida*, as it does back of the sea-cliffs in Massachusetts, a combination of wonderful beauty is produced. 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. racemosa (European Red Elder). A massive shrub, producing large, flat clusters of yellowish white blooms in spring, followed in mid-summer by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch attractive scarlet berries. Height 12 feet. 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Common Snowberry). Native. An attractive 3 to 5-foot shrub for covering banks and as a ground-cover under trees. The flowers are white or pinkish, in racemes, followed by clusters of big white berries that persist well into the winter. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry). Native. A desirable ground and bank-cover in full sun and partial shade. The most prominent feature is the coral-red berries which are so crowded on the stems as to remind one of coral; they persist all winter. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

VACCINIUM corymbosum (High-bush Blueberry). Native. Every garden should grow the Blueberry. The small, handsome flowers are followed by an abundance of large-sized, delicious berries. In the late October and early November, the bright scarlet foliage is unsurpassed by any other in the whole list of ornamental plants. Like all plants belonging to the heath family, it abhors lime; that has been the drawback to its cultivation, for making acid soils was not understood. Now, however, sour soils are easily produced, as explained under rhododendron culture on page 30. There is no reason why every garden owner should not enjoy the fruits and foliage of this very beautiful native shrub.

Each	10	100	
1 to 1½-foot plants, balled and burlaped.....	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$50 00
1½ to 2-foot plants, balled and burlaped.....	1 00	8 50	75 00

VIBURNUM acerifolium (Mapleleaf Viburnum). Native. A desirable shrub growing 3 to 5 feet tall, with maple-like leaves and 2 to 3-inch, flat-topped clusters of creamy white flowers. The twigs turn dark purple in the fall; red fruits, turning purple-black, remain till early winter. Fine for mass effects.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 3½ feet.....	75	6 50	

V. cassinoides (Withe-Rod). Native. One of the most beautiful shrubs, combining, as it does, so much beauty of foliage, flowers, and fruit. It grows 12 feet high, and has thick, dark green, lustrous foliage. The large, convex clusters of creamy white flowers are followed by pea-sized white fruits that turn to pink and finally blue, often all three colors present at once.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). Native. A wonderfully handsome symmetrical shrub for landscape effects, being largely used in borders, backgrounds, and for foundation plantings. The plants are heavily clothed with dark green, conspicuous, tooth-like leaves, and the broad, flat clusters of white flowers are followed in early autumn by bright blue fruits, held by stiff, upright stems, and which persist till late fall.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00

V. Lantago (Nannyberry). Native. Common tree or tree-like shrub, with broad, lustrous, dark green leaves 2 to 5 inches broad, and large clusters of creamy white flowers, followed by sweet, rather juicy, nearly black or dark blue fruits. An extremely useful shrub for backgrounds. Height 30 feet.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	35	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	65	5 50	45 00

V. pubescens (Downy Viburnum). Native. No Viburnum is more profuse in its blooms, it being literally covered with flat-topped heads of white flowers, the cluster of fertile flowers being framed by a ring of showy sterile ones. Black fruits in September. Grows 12 feet high.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet, bush plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
1½ to 2 feet, bush plants.....	75	6 50	55 00
2 to 2½ feet, specimens.....	1 00	8 50	

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia (Yellow-root). Native. Extremely good plant for ground-cover under trees and on banks and rough ground, producing a soft, fern-like effect of great beauty. It has bright green leaves and drooping, compound racemes of star-shaped, brown-purple flowers. Roots and wood of stems yellow. Height 1 to 2 feet. 6 to 8 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.



Symphoricarpos vulgaris. See page 38

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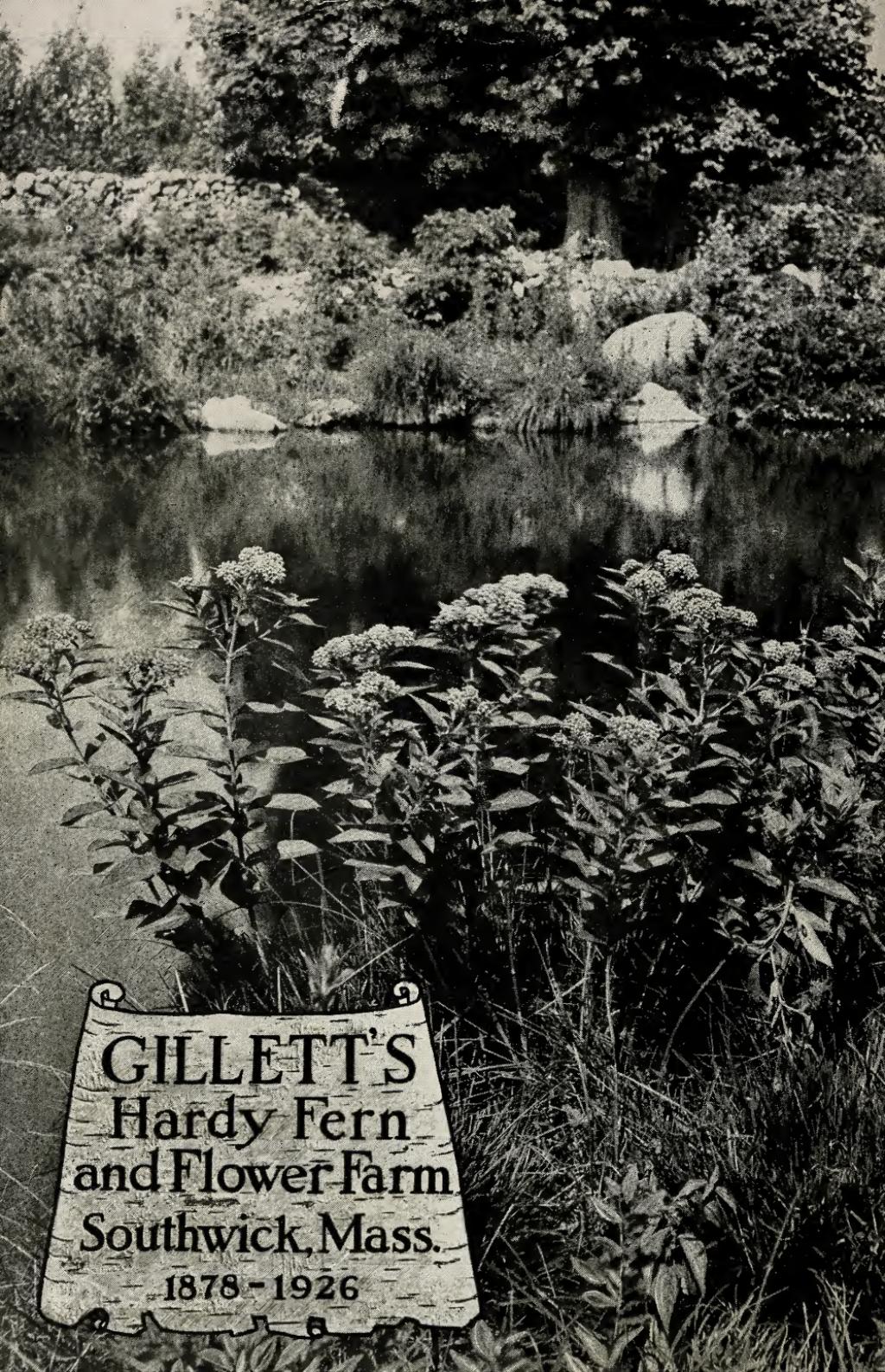
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Calluna.....	28	Hamamelis.....	36	Peltandra.....	25	Tradescantia.....	20
Caltha.....	22	Hazel-nut.....	36	Pepper-root.....	13	Trees, Evergreen	26, 27
Campanula.....	12	Heather.....	28	Perennials, Hardy	10-22	Trillium.....	20
Camomile.....	10	Hellebore.....	23	Periwinkle.....	21	Trumpet-Leaf.....	23
Campitosorus.....	4	Hemlock.....	27	Phegopteris.....	5, 6	Trumpet Weed.....	14
Candytuft.....	15	Hepatica.....	14, 15	Phlox.....	17	Tsuga.....	27
Cardinal Flower.....	16	Herb Robert.....	14	Picea.....	27	Tunica.....	20
Cassandra.....	28	Heuchera.....	15	Pickerel Weed.....	25	Turnip, Wild.....	11
Catnip.....	17	Hibiscus.....	15	Pieris.....	28	Twisted Stalk.....	20
Cat-tail.....	23	Honeysuckle.....	36	Pine, Ground.....	6	Typha.....	23
Caulophyllum.....	12	Houstonia.....	15	Pine, Prince's.....	12	Uvularia.....	21
Ceanothus.....	35	Huckleberry.....	36	Pink.....	13, 17	Vaccinium.....	23, 38
Cedar, Red.....	26	Hypoxis.....	15	Pink, Sea.....	11	Veratrum.....	23
Celastrus.....	25	Iberis.....	15	Pitcher Plant.....	23	Vernonia.....	21
Centaurea.....	12	Ilex.....	29	Plantain, Rattlesnake	24	Veronica.....	21
Cerastium.....	12	Indigo, Wild.....	12	Platycodon.....	17	Viburnum.....	39
Chamaedaphne.....	28	Inkberry.....	29	Podophyllum.....	17	Vinea.....	21
Chelone.....	12	Iris.....	15, 23	Pogonia.....	24	Vines and Creepers.....	25
Chimaphila.....	12	Ironweed.....	21	Polygal.....	17	Viola.....	21, 22
Cimicifuga.....	12	Ivy, Ground.....	17	Polygonatum.....	18	Violet.....	21, 22
Cinquefoil.....	18	Jack-in-the-Pulpit.....	11	Polypondium.....	6	Virgin's Bower.....	25
Claytonia.....	12	Joe Pye Weed.....	14	Pontederia.....	25	Virginia Creeper.....	25
Clematis.....	25	Juncus.....	23	Potentilla.....	18	Vitis.....	25
Clethra.....	35	Juniper.....	26	Primrose.....	18	Water Shield.....	25
Clintonia.....	12	Juniperus.....	26	Primula.....	18	Windflower.....	10
Cohosh, Blue.....	12	Kalmia.....	29	Pteris.....	6	Wintergreen.....	14
Colic-root.....	10	Lady's Slipper.....	24	Pyrethrum.....	18	Witch-Hazel.....	36
Columbine.....	10	Larkspur.....	13	Pyrola.....	18	Witche-ród.....	39
Convallaria.....	12	Laurel.....	29	Ragged Robin.....	16	Woodisia.....	6
Coptis.....	12			Raspberry.....	32, 38	Woodwardia.....	6
Coral Berry.....	38			Rhododendrons	30-32	Yellow-root.....	39
Cornel.....	12					Zanthorhiza.....	39
Corn, Squirrel.....	13						
Cornus.....	12, 35						



“There I find my fair oasis,
And with care-free feet I tread
For the pathway leads to nowhere,
And the blue is overhead! .

“All the ways that lead to somewhere
Echo with the hurrying feet
Of the struggling and the striving,
But the way I find so sweet
Bids me dream and bids me linger,
Joy and beauty are its goal—
On the path that leads to nowhere
I have sometimes found my soul!”

—CAROLINE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON
In Garden and Home Builder



GILLETT'S
Hardy Fern
and Flower Farm

Southwick, Mass.

1878-1926